APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,592—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25-0	13-8
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
31-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18-0
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co's stock and selection of Clarets are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th Apr.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	3200	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
† PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	100	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bundor at 3 p. m., a the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular Intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	26th May
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAMER TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th April 1889
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and as every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE COTTACHI MALAY COFFEE ESTATE, comprising 50 acres of 4-year-old coffee, 25 acres 1-year-old, and 25 acres forest, land has a pucca cattle shed and set of cooly lines. The Estate is situated about 6 miles from the town of Virarajendrapet, in S. Coorg. Price Rs. 18,000. The coming Crop is estimated at 6 tons. Apply to

A. JOHNSTON,
Virarajendrapet, Coorg.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th April, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINO DE PASTO "LONDON CLUB." VERY CHOICE.

A Wine of much Character Pale and Dry, Per doz., Rs. 27.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES. HEAD & SONS, TO ORDER AND REPAIRS.

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 9th May, 1889, and opened at 12 noon on the 10th May, 1889, for the SUPPLY of STORES (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1890.

The term "more" to include Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of orginal tender. List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at Annas 8 in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement in the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

V. C. FISHER, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

COCA WINE. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays feverish symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.

It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE. Re. 1-4 per jar.

It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED). As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. LD.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

CARD CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SAMUEL LAW AND SONS LIMITED

MOORLAND AND ROUND HILL MILLS,

CLECKHEATON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1816. INCORPORATED 1888.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING COTTON. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WORSTED.
CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING WOOL. | CARD CLOTHING FOR CARDING SILK.

And other Fibrous Materials.

Makers of Ground Needle Pointed Card Clothing, with Hardened and Tempered Cast Steel Wire under Law's Patent (Patent confirmed by Special Act of Parliament) producing wire of uniform temper and perfectly free from scale. Patentees and Manufacturers of Patent Rolled and Compressed Double Convex Wire, Angular, Flat, Round and Flat, and ordinary Round Wire Cards; also makers of every description of India Rubber, Cotton, Woollen, and Felt Card Cloths.

Cast Steel, Mild Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper Wire Drawers.

The largest Makers of Card Clothing in the World.

Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S

FIFTEEN RUPEES "POPULAR" WATCH,

POST FREE.

THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their shipments of pure and excellent Whiskies and Cognacs—their own as well as their friends who consign to their care.

There is much RUBBISH sent to the Indian Market that is positively deleterious to health. Select known Brands such as

Carlton Whisky, 11 years old	at Rs. 41 0	Our Old "4 star" Cognac	Rs. 41 0
Napier Johnstone	,, 28 8	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 36 0
Glenlivet, at Market Rates.		,, less old 2 ,, ,,	,, 33 0
Our own particular Blend of Scotch Whisky	,, 26 0	,, young 1 ,, ,,	,, 30 0
Our own particular Blend of Irish Whisky	,, 26 0	Dubois Lizee & Co.	Prices on application.
Glentromie	,, 23 8	Boutelleau & Co.	
		Louis Bechade & Co.	

We have some of the above described in Wood to sell in Gallon Jars.

We have also cheaper and younger qualities of both Spirits, but the foregoing are specially good.

PRIZE CUPS

In Great Variety.
PHILLIPS & Company, Ld.
Bombay & Poona.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.

Address:—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
,, ,, ,, B ,,	,,	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	,,	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0	12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	,,	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	,,	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet	,,	3	0
Three Volume Cabinet	,,	4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

[CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1847.

BULL, BEVAN & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AGENCY.

IN supersession of previous announcements notice is hereby given that Mr. CLEMENT POOLE has been APPOINTED AGENT of the Company, and assumes charge of the Agency as from THIS DATE.

Mr. E. P. STEWARD will continue TO SIGN per procuration.

Bombay, 15th April, 1889.

TO LET.—A very desirable BUNGALOW, well furnished, and kept in good style, known as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott's Bungalow at Khandala. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant. both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS.
Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PEEROO MOHOMED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is LOCATED at No. 48, Meadow Street, Fort.

NENSEY SPENCER & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

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LAST OF THE SEASON!

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY next, 17th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY to MONDAY, the 19th to 22nd inst., both days inclusive; these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th April, 1889.

THE SALVATION ARMY.
GREAT FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.
IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock
On the Occasion of the Departure for England of Mrs. BOOTH-TUCKER.
Accompanied by MAJOR JAI BHAI, an Ex-Buddhist Priest, and two other Singhalese Celebrities.
Commissioner BOOTH-TUCKER in Command.
Reserved Seats.—EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice from this date that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any Person or Persons, or even my WIFE on my behalf that I be made lawfully payable.

EZEKIEL REUBEN.
April 15, 1889.

NOTICE.

DURING the ABSENCE of Mr. A. SIMEON, on leave in Europe, Mr. GUSTAVE RAT will act as Agent of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co., in Bombay.

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By Order of the Committee
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 16th April, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUKHMIBAI, widow of MOWJI PARPIA; NANIBAI, widow of DAYAL PARPIA; and MATOOBAI, daughter of the said MAWJI PARPIA and wife of DAMODER SHAMJEE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client, SOONDERDAS PITAMBER, any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in this Empire, but throughout the World. As a remedy of general utility, very much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Name
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagao ; Nowshera (s), and Malda (s), Calcutta ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Govino (s), Antwerp.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Jason (s), for Akyab ; Naples (s), Havre ; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

POLO.—There will be no game this afternoon.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th April 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,32,817.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Draco entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Chicago and Calder left it on Saturday and yesterday, respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oriental entered and the s.s. Amphitrite and Imperator left the dock on Sunday ; the s.s. Busheer entered yesterday.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.—The Jewish community will observe to-day and to-morrow as holidays on account of the Passover, and in consequence their offices will be closed for business.

BURGLARY AT KAMATTEEPOORA.—The room of Narayen Bhicajee, who lives in a chawl at Kamatteepoora 4th Street, was broken into on Sunday last about noon and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 673 stolen therefrom.

GAMBLING AT MAHIM.—Dhondoo Gopal and six others were yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Mahim on Saturday night with cards, dice, and money. All the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

A JUROR'S EXCUSE.—Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee, who was called to serve on the jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, asked to be excused, as he was suffering from a severe headache. In answer to Mr. Justice Bayley he said he had not taken any medicine. He was told to stand down, and another juror having been found to serve in his stead he was afterwards excused.

DEVAN PRASARAK MANDALL.—The seventh lecture of the Season 1888-89, to be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, instant, by Dr. K. N Bahadhurji (M.D., London) on "The physiology of digestion." The lecture will be illustrated by experiments and is open to the public.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 25 horses and 35 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, while 67 bullocks and 2 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month.

"SANTO PASSO."—The impressive ceremony of the sixth *Santo Passo* was performed on Sunday last in the Dabul church with more than ordinary grandeur. A special pavilion was raised in front of the church, from which the touching chant of "Veronica" was sung by a young boy of 8 years named Patricio, son of Mr. P. C. de Souza. During a hushed silence which prevailed at the time the dulcet notes of the music poured out by a voice naturally sweet and pleasing and wafted along by the cool evening breeze were listened to by a large congregation with manifest delight.

THEFT ON BOARD THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER.—Jamsetjee Jeewajee, a resident of Parel, who was a passenger on board the mail steamer Assam, reported to the Water Police on the vessel's arrival here yesterday morning that being a deck passenger he was permitted to sleep in the smoking room of the vessel, and that while he was asleep there on Sunday night a small cabinet was stolen from the room containing a diamond ring valued at Rs. 60, a lady's gold open-faced watch valued at Rs. 60, one silver chain and locket valued at Rs. 10, and a silk purse containing Rs. 20.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE HARBOUR.—Messrs. Cook & Son announce that to-morrow evening will be given the last for the season of their delightful little moonlight cruises on the harbour. Well as these trips have been patronised hitherto, it is likely that the announcement will create a large demand for tickets. The Godavari will, as usual, leave the Apollo Bunder at half-past eight. There will be a string band on board to add to the pleasure of the excursion, and, as on the two previous occasions, the electric light will be dispensed with, as its strong glare prevented the beauties of the harbour and its surroundings being seen to advantage.

SALVATION ARMY DEMONSTRATION.—We learn that Mrs. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, has been summoned to England by her father, General Booth, on urgent private affairs, and that she sails from Bombay on the 20th instant. A great farewell meeting is to be held this evening in the Novelty Theatre, when the Bombay Detachment of the Army will appear in full force. Major Jai Bhai, who is in charge of the Ceylon Division of the Salvation Army, also accompanies Mrs. Booth Tucker on sick leave. The Major brings with him an ex-Buddhist priest and a saved Devil Dancer, who have recently joined the Salvation Army in Ceylon and who will be present this evening.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Meer Ally Alladin, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. Hamilton with house-breaking and theft on the night of the 3rd instant. He broke into the house of Premje Bhimjee, a Khojah residing at Nishanpada Road, and carried off some gold ornaments, silk wearing apparel, and cash, valued altogether at Rs. 303-8. On the night in question the accused was observed leaving the premises of the complainant with a bundle under his arm by one of the tenants on the second floor of the same house as complainant, consequently when Premjee returned home that night and finding his room broken open and the property in question missing the matter was reported to the police. The police upon enquiries arrested the accused and recovered the stolen gold ornaments, which were concealed in accused's place of residence. The silk wearing apparel was concealed under some bedding on the ground floor of the complainant's house. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous convictions was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHAAT-UL-ISLAM.—The first annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday morning, the 14th intant, at the Anjuman Hall, near Two Tanks Kazipoora. In the absence of Mr. Maulvi Hidayatoola, the President of the Association, Mr. Kazi Esmsiel Porebundri was called to the chair. The report for the last year and the audited balance sheet having been accepted, election of office bearers for the current year was proceeded with. Mr. Maulvi Hidayatoola was retained in the office of the president. Mr. Kazi Ismaiel Porebundri, who is one of the founders of the Association and who had devoted himself heart and soul to its interest during the last year, was also retained as vice-president. Mr. Khan Bahadoor Munshi Goolam Mahomed, who has lately extended his helping hand to this Association, and Mr. Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed were added as vice-presidents. Messrs. Syed F. Aboobaker Edross, F.A., and Syed Hassan were appointed honorary joint secretaries Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood was re-elected treasurer. Messrs. Shaik Ahmed Munshi and Maulvi Barkatoola were appointed auditors. Messrs. Syed Esmail, Inspector, Dr. Khwaja Abdoola Adam, L. M. and S., Munshi Hidayatoola Effendi, Mahomed Lawyer, Makbool Ali, Syed Nassiroodin, and Mahomed Yar Khan, were elected as members of the managing committee for the current year. After a vote of thanks to the office-bearers for the last year, among whom the services of Mr. Syed Hassan received a special recognition. A vote of thanks was then passe to the chairman by Mr. Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed and seconded by Syed Aboobaker Edross, F. A. of carrying out the objects of the Gujarat Branch of the Indian National Association. (2nd) That it should hold suitable social gatherings of people with the object of bringing about social reform. (3rd) That it should study the social defects of the people, and educate local public opinion with respect to them and the importance of remedying them by means of public lectures and discussions and free distribution of leaflets on subjects of social reform, and that it should move the different castes to remedy its social defects. (4th) That it should look after public instruction in the town, and especially encourage female education by distribution of monthly prizes among the school-girls, both for attendance and progress in studies, and by creating educational facilities for grown-up women who may be willing to receive education. (5th) That Khan Saheb Hoshangji Barjorji, the sub-judge of this place should be the president of the Association for the current year. (6th.) That Assistant Surgeon T. C. Khandwala should be the secretary, and that the English schoolmaster, Mr. Chhotalal, should be the assistant secretary of the Association for the current year. Twenty-eight gentlemen were also appointed as a managing committee, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of pan-supari.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN INDORE MAHARAJAH.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court the case of Luximon bin Koosajee Kala *vs.* Govindrao Chimajee, son-in-law to the late Maharajah Holkar of Indore, was again called on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The case is one in which the defendant Govindrao is alleged to have committed an assault on the complanant's daughter, who is the wife of the accused.

Mr. Roughton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith Frere and Nicholson, represented the defendant, who by the order of the Court was permitted to be absent.

Ramjee Kunderao, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Tyebjee, said :—He wanted to make a statement of the ill-treatment on the first occasion, but it was not then proceeded with. He was still a servant of the accused. Accused stopped witness coming to his house because he gave evidence in this Court on the 3rd April. He considered himself a servant of the accused as he still holds an agreement to serve accused for three years. No persons came from the solicitor's office to ask him what he knew about the case or any person at all came to question him regarding the matter. Witness had not invented anything new and simply stated what he had seen.

Mr. Roughton renewed his application for a summons against the complainant's daughter in order that she might be examined, contending that she was no more a purdah lady than he, Mr. Roughton, was.

Mr. Tyebjee strongly objected to the application, stating that the present case was a got-up one with a view to extorting money from the Maharajah by some ill-disposed persons, and that no case whatever was made out by the prosecution against his client, holding also that the girl was a purdah lady.

At the suggestion of the Magistrate Mr. Tyebjee proceeded then to address the Court. Upon the evidence adduced for the prosecution as regards the several points affecting his client, he said was untrustworthy, and urged that the whole matter was all but a "storm in a tea-pot." The police officers also took no notice of the matter, as they came to a conclusion that it was simply a quarrel between husband and wife, and could have been disposed of in its usual form without being brought to a court of justice. He submitted that there was no evidence against his client, and desired his worship to dismiss the case, as well as to refuse the application of Mr. Roughton for the production of the girl.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said :—The complaint before me is one of assault. The accused, who is a wealthy gentleman residing at Indore, is alleged to have assaulted his wife Lamnoo, a little girl about 9 years old. It took place on the 8th March last. No doubt at the time the girl was seen upon the parapet of the house outside she was in a very frightened condition. None of the witnesses called before me actually saw or heard what took place which caused the girl to be so frightened, and I could see no reason to doubt the evidence of Superintendent Brewin, Superintendent Crummey, and the other police officers as to what really was the quarrel, if it can be called such, which caused the girl to be so frightened. The girl appears to have been quieted down before the police officers. It appears to have been alleged by the accused himself that there was no intention on his part to hurt or frighten the girl. After a short time, she appears to have gone back to her husband and to have sat quietly upon his knee. Looking at the case before me I do not think that it is one that I need punish by any sentence. As to the other evidence of habitual ill-treatment I do not think I am justified on relying on the evidence of the witnesses that have been called before me, but I must say I cannot help having a very strong feeling in a case of this nature. It does appear to me unnatural for a father to part with his daughter at the age of 7 or 8 years to old a nobleman of 49, as I am informed, of whom he knew nothing personally, and that he should enter into a contract on behalf of his daughter to this nobleman, leaving her there in his charge at that tender age, and receiving, as I understand from the question put to him in cross-examination, a sum of Rs. 20 monthly. It does appear to me wrong that a girl of this tender age should not be allowed any womankind to associate with or to attend upon, and what appears to me from the case is that the father of the girl is now sorry for having entered into such a contract of marriage, and is now desirous of obtaining back his daughter. I have no power to interfere in such cases, and the accused must therefore be acquitted.

ACTION ON A PROMISSARY NOTE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, Mr. W. E Hart, Chief Judge, delivered the following judgemen. in the case of Soprabai *vs.* David Daniel. Mr. Rele appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant in person.

His Honour, in delivering judgement, reviewed the evidence and said :—The plaintiff sues to recover Rs. 570 on a document, described in the summons as "a promissory note payable to bearer on demand," alleged to have been executed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 10th October, 1886, in settlement of the balance then found due in respect of a loan previously made by the plaintiff to the defendant ; or, in the alternative, as an "adjustment," on the 10th October, 1886, of an account of money previously lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. The conclusion, therefore, at which I arrive on the whole of the evidence is that plaintiff fails to prove that she ever made any loan to defendant or that he ever adjusted any account of money lent to him by her and the suit must be dismissed. I am further of opinion having regard to the evidence of Daniel Succoji, that the claim as brought is a false one. Having regard, too, to the time at which and the circumstances under which the summons was served on the defendant I can arrive at no other conclusion than that the object of the plaintiff in bringing this false suit was merely to annoy and harrass him by an unrighteous abuse of the process of this Court. He has been kept from his work for three days in consequence of the several hearings of this suit. He has been put to trouble and expense in bringing from Sachin a witness who ought to have been called by the plaintiff, and who would have been, had her claim been a true one. I therefore, award him Rs. 50 as compensation to be paid by the plaintiff.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

489-88—Little, S, F and *N*—Maneklal Iswardas and another vs Bai Buckoo—A F Turner.

113-89—E Wilkin—Ganeshdas Chaitandas vs Ramputab Mahadeo.

118-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Kanyalal Choonilal vs Cassum Arab and others.

119-89—Balkrishna and D—Anandrao Narayen vs Ramrao Govindji.

133-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—L Malcolm and others vs Heerachund Goolabchund—H Bicknell.

135-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Alli Mahomed Fareh vs Ebrahim bin Ally bin Sallam Soyek—Payne G and S.

140-89—Hore, C and B—Thackersey Hurridas vs Jaitha Ruttonsey and others—M D and J, J B D and K, and T D and C.

Long Cause.

107-87—Ardeshir, H and D.—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs. James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

A NUMBER of pickpockets succeeded in gaining admission to the annual meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution, and in the crush at the close of the proceedings secured a considerable amount of booty. Lady Balfour of Burleigh had her purse stolen, and the thieves carried off overcoats belonging to Sir E. Birkbeck, M.P., and Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, M.P.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISCHARGE OF AN ACCUSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MORARJEE PITAMBER.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, applied to their Lordships for the arrest and trial at the High Court of Morajee Pitamber, who was charged, before Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, with defrauding an Insurance Company by setting a house on fire, and who, after, trial, was discharged by the magistrate. Mr. Kirkpatrick read an affidavit made by the Public Prosecutor, which stated that in the month of February last, three persons, named Morarjee Pitamber, Khimjee Heerjee, and Jala Amir, were placed before Mr. Hamilton, the Third Presidency Magistrate, accused of having committed an offence within section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, namely, of mischief by fire with intent to destroy a human dwelling. A pardon was given to the third accused, Jala Amir, by the magistrate, and he was duly examined as a witness. The inquiry was adjourned from time to time, a number of witnesses being called. Morarjee Pitamber was represented by his solicitors, Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smethan, and Khimjee by counsel. The case was completed, on the 28th March, when Khimjee was committed to the Sessions and Morarjee was discharged by the magistrate, under section 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The magistrate forwarded his record of the case, and his order discharging Morarjee to the Clerk of the Crown, and the latter had furnished the petitioner with the copy thereof. The petitioner was advised and believed that Morarjee was wrongly discharged and that he should have been committed to the High Court to take his trial. Khimjee had been tried at the present Sessions by Mr. Justice Bayley, and had been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life. In the course of his summing up, the learned Judge said, he must regret that Morarjee was not present to take his trial, and that the evidence pointed strongly to the fact that Morarjee got the house burnt, in order to get the insurance money. The Clerk of the Crown had, by the directions of the Judge, requested the petitioner to make this application to their Lordships. The petitioner was informed by the Bombay Detective Police that Morarjee had left Bombay and was in hiding. The pititioner prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to send for and examine the record in the case, and to order the arrest of Morarjee with a view to his commitment to the High Court for trial.

Their Lorpships after hearing the argument of counsel, directed that the record and proceedings be sent for, and that notice be issued to the accused to show cause why he should not be committed to the High Court on a charge of causing mischief by fire. The hearing was fixed to come on the first Thursday after the Easter vacation.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE FINANCES OF GWALIOR.

In the house of Commons on Monday, March 25, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that during the period Sir Lepel Griffin was agent to the Governor-General for the Central Indian States. the civil establishment in the State of Gwalior was greatly augmented and the salaries of certain officers increased—in one case from Rs. 100 per month to Rs. 1200, in another from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000, and in a third from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,530, and whether these instances were samples of a great number of like character ; whether prior to the appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as agent in Central India, and before his interference in the affairs of Gwalior, the annual revenue of that State was 1 crore and 10 lakhs, and the expenditure ninety-nine lakhs, showing an annual surplus of 11 lakhs ; whether at the present time, although the revenue had been increased by 11 lakhs, being the interest on 3½ crores of the late ruler's savings invested after his death in Indian Government stock, there was an annual deficit of 7 lakhs, the revenue being 1 crore and 21 lakhs, and the expenditure 1 crore and 28 lakhs ; and whether the Secretary of State would make inquiries as to the circumstances under which this state of things had occurred, and would lay upon the table the result of such inquiries.

Sir J. Gorst : The official information in the possession of the Secretary of State does not contradict the facts suggested in the question ; but the Secretary of State does not perceive in them any evidence of maladministration, and he sees no reason to suggest to the Government of India any interference with the present Council of Regency in the Gwalior State. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In answer to Mr. D. Sullivan the same day Sir J. Gorst said the dates for making promotions in the Telegraph Department were fixed by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is not disposed to interfere in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. D. Sullivan asked the Under-Secretary for India how many officers of the Telegraph Department had more than thirty years' service ; and if, in the interests of the public service, whether as regards the efficiency of the department or economy in the matter of pensions, he would consider the advisability of retiring those officers many of whom had already been superseded by officers many years their juniors, on special pensions, rather than allow men in the prime of life, and who were specially trained for the department under the re-organisation scheme of 1886, to leave the service in disgust.

Sir J. Gorst : In answer to the hon. member's first inquiry, I have to state that the number of such officers is ten. In answer to the second inquiry I have to state that the Secretary of State sees no necessity for altering the rules as to the retirement of officers in the Telegraph Department. (Hear, hear.)

THE HORSE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

General Fraser on the 28th ult. asked the Secretary of State for War, in view of his statement on the reduction of the Horse Artillery in 1887 that no batteries of the 2nd Army Corps would be drawn upon for the 1st Army Corps, whether the attenuated service batteries of Horse Artillery at home, including the 1st Army Corps batteries, had lately been called upon to furnish men for the Indian Horse Artillery drafts despatched in February ; if so, in what numbers, and if so, in what manner and from what source the vacancies thus caused in the 1st Army Corps batteries had been filled up.

Mr. Stanhope : Yes, sir. It has been found necessary to draw upon the service batteries of Horse Artillery at home to furnish drafts for India; in consequence of abnormal demands for men to complete batteries in India. By an unfortunate coincidence of time we are losing at once men engaged for periods of eight and of seven years. The vacancies thus caused are in course of being filled up by recruits, by gunners from Garrisson Artillery depots, and by drivers from the Field Artillery depots. The batteries will be completed very shortly.

THE NEW CANTONMENT ACT (INDIA).

In answer to Mr. Stuart, Sir J. Gorst said : The Cantonment Act has not become law. No regulations are at present in force in cantonments with respect to prostitution

INDIAN REFORM.

The motion to be submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., to-day is as follows : "East India (grievances of the people),—To call attention to certain grievances of the native population of India ; and to move, that, in the opinion of this House, the time has come for another step to be taken in the policy of extending self-government in India, whereby natives of India of capacity, of influence, of education shall be able to take a still wider share in the administration of the public affairs of their own country : that to secure this end it is desirable that the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils should be enlarged in number and reformed as to procedure : That a moiety of the members of such Councils should be elected by constituencies which shall include Indians of position, of specified educational attainments, of members of municipal and other bodies, of European and Indian Chambers of Commerce, and the like : That to the enlarged Councils be given the right of questioning the authorities on matters of public interest, the discussion of the respective Budgets, and the initation of such legislation as shall not, first, deal with the foreign policy, or, second, affect the finances of the Empire : And, there being a general agreement among Europeans, both official and non-official, and Indians of all classes, as to the reforms which should be granted, that the Secretary of State should take such steps as will enable the House to consider a measure embodying these opinions." In the event of the Government not being prepared to accept the motion it will be pressed to a division.

GREAT BRITAIN has now ten warships of 3,000 tons and upwards, with a minimum velocity of 19 knots per hour. The United States possesses eight, France five, Germany and Spain three, Italy and Japan two vessels of the same description ; but Russia, about whose naval eminence there has been so much talk lately, can boast of owning only one genuine high-speed cruiser capable of carrying a great weight.

THE FUTURE OF INDO-CHINA.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* for April contains an interesting and important article from the pen of Lieutenant A. C. Yate, from which we are enabled to make some extracts. Having sketched with intimate knowledge the possible and probable limits of "our province in Burma," Lieutenant Yate foreshadows the time when its Government from Calcutta will be scarcely practicable.

THE VALUE OF INDIA.

It will then be time to create an Indo-Chinese Province, distinct from what is now "England's greatest dependency." The time may come when Indo-China may contest with India the honor of being the "brightest jewel in England's crown." Of course we all know that these brilliant jewels bring in their train what ordinary men call responsibilities, and what politicians of the John Bright school call disadvantages. That school would have had us give up India, because we will in all probability sooner or later have to fight for its possession ; and the same school naturally strongly opposes the foundation of an Indo-Chinese Empire for the same reason. Supposing that such a policy was adopted, what would the advocates of it propose to do with the thousands of educated Englishmen who now find occupation and livelihood in controlling and administering Britain's Asiatic possessions ? In these days, when education is forced ahead at high pressure, England must have an outlet for its educated surplus. How popular service in India is may be judged by the powerful competition that at present exists for every branch of the Governmental service, from the Dii Majoris of the Civil Service and the army, to the Dii Minoris of the forests, police, telegraph, and postal service. Of course, if this source of livelihood were cut off, our educated youth would have to migrate in much larger numbers to our colonies. A considerable part of the stream of emigration would, however, set towards foreign countries, and thus the services of that portion of her youth would be lost to Great Britain. What we want to rule such Empires as India is not a great array of uneducated brute force, but a very large number of officials, many of whom are drawn from the upper classes of the British people, and all of whom are, comparatively speaking, well educated. The British Army quartered in India numbers now 70,000 men, the highest figure it has ever reached. Take the last census report, and compare with that figure the number of officers of the army, Civil Servants, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, railway and irrigation, engineers and employes of every branch of the Public Works Department, officials of the revenue, judicial, customs, postal, telegraph, police, salt, forest, marine, medical, and other departments ; also the number of Englishmen who earn a livelihood in India as planters, merchants, barristers, physicians, surgeons, &c. Then consider what the pecuniary loss to England would be if her educated youth was suddenly robbed of all this, and weigh in the opposite balance the expense of maintaining an army of 70,000 in India, an army that, moreover, always has been, and always can be utilised, at any moment in defending Imperial interests. These two considerations, in short, admit of no comparison, except in the eyes of a pessimism that distorts reason.

INDIA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our present and future annexations in Indo-China will bring with them dangers and responsibilities. Probably in a few years our great Indian Empire will march not only with Russia (supposing the "buffer" to collapse), but also with China and France. To all appearances at present our relations with China are amicable ; and it is to be hoped that the final delimitation of the Chino-Burmese frontier will be brought about with a minimum of friction. The tendency of late years has been to look upon China as our possible ally in a struggle with Russia. There is no reason at present for supposing that the establishment of a strong British Government to the south of Thibet and Yunnan will materially affect our relations with China. As matters now stand, in the event of a war in which India and China are pitted against Russia, the armies of the allied Powers would act from separate and independent basis, each in its own territory, China from the east, and India from the south. Our present knowledge would lead us to conclude that Russia will endeavour to invade China rather from the side of the Amur River than from Turkistan. The great Siberian Railway, with its terminus at Vladivostock on the borders of Corea and Manchuria, has of late been much talked of, and, ere many years have past, will be constructed. The Trans-Caspian Railway has now reached Bokhara, and from there will be at once pushed on to Tashkead. The time will come when Tashkend will be linked by rail with Semipalatensk and Tomsk, through which latter town the Siberian Railway will undoubtedly pass. This junction of the Trans-Caspian and Siberian Railways will facilitate the transfer of troops from one province to the other as required. For a force to march eastward from Turkistan north of Thibet to Pekin seems scarcely practicable, considering the great distance and the mountainous and desert nature of the country. Naturally the line of rail will be the line of attack. The very same reasons, *i. e.*, the impracticable nature of the country, would prevent the British armies occupying India and Burma from operating to the north, that is, through Thibet and the vast area of desert that stretches north of Thibet and east of Pekin. Only in the event of a Russian army seeking to reach Pekin or South-Eastern China by some route south of the Gobi Desert, or through Thibet, could a British force from India or Burma seek to threaten its flank. Troops sent from Burma to Eastern China would go by sea.

CHINA MUST BE OUR FRIEND.

As for the risk of a collision with the French in Tonquin, it is not a contingency from which we need shrink. Precedent certainly encourages us to be sanguine of victory over the French in the East. It is true that historians of our struggles with the French in the eighteenth century for supremacy in India have attributed our success rather to the force of circumstances than to any marked superiority in those points which usually influence the fate of war and diplomacy. Be that as it may, the fact remains that we have succeeded. The last French aspiration after Asiatic conquest a few years ago in no way redounded to the credit of that nation. France is now hampered with a white elephant, which her pride compels her to support. It is a certainty that a combination between China and the British Power as represented by British Indo-China would in a very short time oblige France to vacate its possessions in Tonquin, Annam, and thereabouts. If Russia and France attempt a war against the rest of Europe, this will assuredly come to pass. England should find no difficulty in persuading China to join her in getting rid of the intruder. It is, then clear, that in the pursuance of our policy of annexation in Indo-China, we must not risk an embroglio with China. That power is our naturally in Asia for the resistance of Russian and French aggression. The time is now drawing nigh when the frontiers of British Burma and of China will have to be demarcated. A certain degree of forbearance on the part of England to press her claims to the "debateable" territory, will probably prove to be the policy that will pay in the long run. Circumstances cannot possibly admit of our making friends of Russia and France in the pursuance of our Asiatic policy, nor of playing off the one against the other. They alike threaten to shake the stability of our rule in Asia and the peace and security of the Chinese Empire. Let us, then, avoid anything in reason that may produce strained relations with China. Our reward will come some day, let us hope in the infliction of a severe check on Russian aggression, and in the expulsion of the French from Indo-China.

FRANCE CORNERED.

The public will naturally wish to know in what the foundation of a great British province, stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the Pacific, will profit England. In the first place just as we have to counteract Russian intrigue and aggression on the north-western frontier of India, so we have had to anticipate French ditto in Indo-China. It is a medical axiom that prevention is better than cure, and I take it that it is a political axiom that anticipation is better than counteraction. In the present case we have most certainly got the French in a—to use a slang expression—"very tight corner." In fact the ancient mariner between Scylla and Charybdis was in a less critical situation than the French settlements on the Red River between England and China. The position of the French in Tonquin may be aptly compared to that of a trireme—a trireme whose banks of oars are working at cross purposes—between the Symplegades.

The building up of our Indo-Chinese Empire will not be the work of a year or two. Negotiation, exploration or conquest, annexation, pacification, and final settlement are the several stages of progress. It is an undertaking that will for years to come furnish exercise for the best talents of our soldiers and civilian administrators. The foundations of it are already laid. It will be interesting to watch the edifice rise stage by stage until the coping-stone is laid. But where is the coping-stone of an empire ? Perhaps not till the period of decadence is inaugurated.

MR. SEXTON'S libel action against the Leeds *Daily News* for publishing, on the strength of Major Le Caron's evidence, a statement implicating the hon. member in the escape of Brennan, has been privately settled. The paper unreservedly withdraws and apologises for the statement, and agrees to pay Mr. Sexton £250.

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphing on the 28th ultimo says :—

Judicial proceedings had been commenced against the directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte, who have been summoned for to-morrow. This action has been taken in consquence of the preliminary report of the temporary managers, which estimates the assets at 207,000,000f., while the advances recently made to the Bank to enable it to avoid a suspension of payment amounted to 179,000,000f.

The judicial administrators of the Comptoir d'Escompte yesterday forwarded to the office of the Public Prosecutor of the Seine a summary report on the present position of the establishment, and on the responsibility incurred by the Board of Directors.

This report states that the administrators have especially directed their attention to the points if, at the shareholders' meeting on January 31 last, the position of the Comptoir was not even then prejudiced and if the directors did not commit an error in representing the affairs of the establishment as prosperous, and in declaring a dividend higher than that of preceding years. The document concludes by affirming the responsibility of the Board of Directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte.

In consequence of this report, the Procurer of the Republic at once opened a judicial inquiry.

What the shareholders will obtain will now depend on the satisfactory realization of the various assets of the Comptoir, estimated at 207,000,000f., given as security for the advance made to the establishment of 179,000,000f.

The judicial admiuistrators will now have to release the Comptoir from its engagements in connexion with the Copper Syndicate, which in their opinion were undertaken in violation of the statutes of the company, and, as such, are void.

It will, moreover, be their duty to place upon the administrators of the Comptoir the responsibilities which they have pointed out, and to have fixed by a Court of law, for the benefit of the shareholders, the extent of these responsibilities.

The judicial authorities have, up to the present, come to no decision respecting the director and administrators of the Societe des Metaux.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jason, 1,203 tons, Captain P Euwes, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Burhire, 598 tons, Captain F W Lewins, sails this morning for Maramgoa in ballast.

THE s s Govino, 1,454 tons, Captain A Tyson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via London with a general cargo, and 35 cases explosives.

THE s s Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, sails to-day for Cannanore to Alleppy, with general cargo, and 2 ladies as cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE s s Kaveri, 943 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived on Sunday from Glasgow, brought a cargo of 400 tons of coal. She is consigned to Shephard and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo, and 5 saloon and 3 deck passengers.

THE s s Stratheam, 1,854 tons, Captain J Diannid which arrived on Sunday from Penarth, brought a cargo of 3,937 tons of coal. She is consigned to W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Havre via Canal with a general cargo, and Mr E J Topple, Mr R Burton, and Captain Percival as saloon passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain J Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr Arnot, Mr Batty, Mr Venede and Mrs Venede as cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain R W Phillip, sailed yesterday evening for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. Stewart, Mr Pettican, Captain Pierse, Mrs McKay and infant, 1 gentleman and 1 lady and 3 children as cabin passengers.

LAUNCH OF A SUBMARINE BOAT.—Yesterday morning H M's mining boat Panther was launched from the Government Dockyard—and the Panther is 95 feet long, and 17 feet 6 inches in extreme breadth. The Panther is intended for the Submarine Service at Calcutta. Along with the Panther, the Brig Fame was also towed out of the Government dockyard. The brig, it will be remembered, was launched on the 3rd January last. The Fame is intended as a Pilot brig for the Pilot service on the Hugli.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

V	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2491	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arabia	2443	Leiard	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, King Arthur	1947	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Vesta	199	Harris	F	
,, Draco	1113	Marshall	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Naples	1481	Anderson	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aston Hall	2251	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1761	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Calder	499	Cronan	O	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Atrato	2055	Gordon	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, B. Castle	1653	Tod	2	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Sinzapore			3	F Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	14 2	Crewe	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Meconichie.	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Oriental	933	Frohawk	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. Ercant	2211	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Knight Companion	2542	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Karoon	1315	Saunders	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, April 13
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, March 25.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, April 10.
	Govino (s)	Tyson	Antwerp, March 12.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Jason (s)	Euwes	Akyab.
	Naples (s)	Anderson	Havre.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday :—Steamers Mobile, Hughes, for Persian Gulf ; Nurjehan, Mason, Cannanore, Alleppy, and Co ; and Busheer, Lewins, Marmagao.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Maple Branch, for Trieste ; Assam, Aden ; Ka ser-i-Hind, London ; Excelsior, Hamburg ; Bothwell Castle, Herbert and Sydney ; Nowshera, Calcutta ; Kaveri, Maur tius ; Oriental, Marmagao and Coast ; Karagora, Kurrachee and Coast ; and Calder, Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
11	Cocanada s	Caldar	Rangoon, April 3.
	Waverley s	Colvert	New York, Feb 20.
	T. Hilyard, ship	Jones	Liverpool, Nov 20.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th April, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·771
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	74·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	89·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

BILLIARD CHALK As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

FINEST ORANGE PEKOE DUST, PEKOE DUST, and PEKOE SOUCHONG and CONGOU DUST, at Annas 11, 10 and 8 per lb., respectively, MORTON MAJU and & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GLASSWARE.—To suit everybody at any price. Plain Wine-glasses, from One Anna each, Tumblers, from Annas 2 each; also fern and star patterns, at cheap prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

OUR JAVA No. 1, Rs. 3; No. 2, Rs. 2-14; and No. 3, Rs 2-12; per box of 100. These Cigars are specially manufactured for us of the finest selected and well-seasoned tobacco. In flavour they are far Superior to the ordinary Java Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial. —HORMA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Respectable and Wealthy MUCCADUM for a European Mercantile Firm. Terms liberal. Please write soon to "A. F. S." care of this paper.

WANTED SHARP.—A D.B.C.F. 12 or 10 Bore RIFLE, good maker, balanced charge up to 5 drams. Also S. B. 450 or 500 Bore Rifle, self-ejector up to 5½ and 6 drams. Give details to "O. I. O." care of this paper.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—A European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOOJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally located and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HICK'S CLINICAL THERMOMETERS from R. 2-12 to Rs. 6. B. W. Hypodermic Syringes, with 6 Tubes of Tabloids, Rs. 13; other Hypodermic Syringes from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 7-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY.—DIAMOND RINGS, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Lockets, Charms, Hair-pins, Thimbles, Pen and Pencils, Scarf-pins, Scent-bottles, Buttons and Links.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners, 15, Meadow Street.

COCOANUT OIL HANGING LAMPS, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, Wall Lamps, Bedroom Lamps, Lustres, &c., &c., with the latest Improved Burners. The Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, BEEHIVE BRANDY.—Fresh shipments every fortnight.—WALTER NUTTER and Co., opposite Custom House.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents —PHIPSON and Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 10 oz., 20 oz. and 40 oz. Bottles at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—IRON GREY ARAB, 14-2, 5 years old, very handsome and high stepper, believed to be sound. Apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

SUBSTITUTE for SHAVING communicated on receipt of 1 Rupee—"E. F. S." General Post Office, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, Eagle Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay or Poona.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, rattan, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PREVENTIVE for MUSQUITO BITES communicated on receipt of 8 Annas.—"E. F. S.," General Post Office Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In pamphlet form) Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES, With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c. *Complete and easy reference.* Size 3 inches by 4½ inches. Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Cloth Limp Cover.* Price, Annas 4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge. 18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY. FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide.
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE. AUTHORISED.

NOW READY. MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889. Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay. Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. FOR SALE ON COMMISSION. A fresh consignment of new patent stopper monopolee Pilsener beer, light granity in case of 1 dozen quart bottles, price net cash, Rs. 18 per case. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Bombay, April 15, 1889.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEERS. AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Breach Candy Road.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of Mr. Koorpal Khimjee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Sadanand Essoba and Meghosham Essoba under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage deed, bearing date the 5th day of April 1886.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of the sub-registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the aforesaid Breach Candy road, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Moroba Damodharjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Sadanand Essoba and partly by the cart of Panjrapole, on or towards the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodharjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 184, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Sadanand Essoba and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply in the office of Messrs. Payne Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitor for the mortgagor or to the under signed auctioneer, No. 20, Esplanade road, National Bank building.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Bombay, 15th April 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

WE have to add to our Saturday evening's report that spot Cotton in New York advanced ⅛ cent per lb., say, to 10⅝ cents on that day; and July Futures were 16 points higher at 10·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, against 2,000 bales on the corresponding day in each of the two preceding years. Beyond these we have no fresh advices by wire to chronicle.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,37,814
" " Branches	Inc.	"	5,81,633
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	4,85,609
Government Securities	Dec.	"	27,125
Loans	Inc.	"	4,79,490
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	16,48,772
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	7,792
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	21,74,583

It is not surprising, considering the increased activity which has been noticeable, especially in Cotton, during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's statement issued this afternoon, that the Cash Balance should show a considerable falling off compared with the figures for the week preceding. It will be seen from the abstract given above that while there had been a sensible diminution of private Deposits and an important increase in Loans, the amount on Bills Discounted had become much greater, and that the total expansion of the trade demand is represented by over 26 lakhs. We do not find money is less easy in the open market; and if it should be found to be flowing more freely from the coffers of the Bank of Bombay, that is a state of things incidental to the time of year, and not calculated to disturb the usual current of trade, as was the abnormal stringency which lately prevailed.

COTTON.—As might be expected from the tenor of the advices from the great centres of the trade, our market keeps strong in tone, and though no further actual advance on Saturday's closing quotations has been established to-day, rates have been firmly maintained, and transactions aggregating not far short of 5,000 bales have transpired. The largest line has been in Julgaum, at Rs. 206½-18; but considerable parcels have also been taken of Dhulia, at Rs. 205-8; Karanja, at Rs. 212-26½; and Pachora, at Rs. 210. A little Nuggur also changed hands at Rs. 208; and Akola, at Rs. 215½; the other purchases of ready stuff having been in Bengals, of which about 700 bales were taken, at Rs. 183-201; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 207½-18. Some more Dharwar was contracted for at the enhanced rate of Rs. 222 for May delivery.

THE WHEAT and SEEDS markets have been closed to-day on account of the death of a prominent native merchant.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,122	bales.
Wheat	46,274	cwt.
Linseed	14,801	"
Rapeseed	23,599	"
Gingelly	2,637	"
Peppyseed	2,228	"
Groundnuts	2,477	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done to-day in Cotton for April shipment to Liverpool at 21s. 3d. per ton and to Marseilles at the same rate. For Havre 20s. per ton has been done for May shipment; and for April shipment to Trieste and Venice Cotton has been booked at Rs. 17½ per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's final rates, and after a quiet day closed steady at our quoted rates for three months' sight Credits for this month's delivery and at 1s. 11·32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d. for May. Some business was done at these rates, but the supply of Bills has not been so large as might have been expected from the state of the home Cotton market and the return of the Bank of Bombay as noticed above. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 ⅜d.	"
Francs do.	1·72½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day under the influence of the heavy decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, and Fours have been quoted throughout the day at 100¼ to 5-16 for cash, the rate for the April account having been 100⅜ and for the 30th May 100½, with buyers at the last rate, but with little doing on any line. For the other Paper 103½ to ½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in this market to-day, especially in Mill shares, and we alter our quotations in a number of cases; but rates have tended, in the majority of instances, in favour of buyers. In Press shares there has been rather more doing, and we note an advance in Manmar and Apollo and a decline in Albert and East Indian. Bombay-Burma, 3rd issue, have advanced to Rs. 865. Kemp & Co. are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 390; Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2 lower, at Rs. 18 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		957½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs.	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	235
Brand's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	2	0	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs.	20	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs.	265	400xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs.	130	1,074xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..			200
Fort Press Co.	155	8,500	8,500	Rs.	0	1,550
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs.	25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	All	Rs.	45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs.	0	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	0	57½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs.	0	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs.	0	560
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs.	30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs.	50	200
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	400
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,100	1,000	Rs.	120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs.	25	500
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	610

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,320
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	..	5,000	1,000	Rs.	75	1 080
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs.	90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-15
Carolas	"	222
Mexican Dollars	"	...
Five-Franc Pieces	"	...
Bar Silver, 17½ bottomed	"	106-9
Gold Leaf	"	22
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	"	23-10
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	23-9-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	23-8
Pekin	"	23-1-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	427
Port Trust Bonds	96½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAGNOLD—March 24, at Rome, Eliza Sophia Helen Bagnold, of Cunningham-place, N. W., child of late Lieut J H Bagnold, H E I C S, aged 67.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE SOUZA—April 16, at 24, Love Lane, the wife of Dr Jos. A De Souza, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DALAL—April 15, at Goga Street, Fort, Bai Navazbai, widow of late Mr. Jehangirji Bezanji Dalali, and cousin of Mr. Bapooji and Barjorji Sorabji Lywalla. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RULE—April 12, at New Town, Cuddalore, the wife of Wm Rule, Supervisor, D P W, of a son.

DEATHS.

EAGAN—April 8, at her residence, 15, Residency Road Bangalore, Harriett Eagan, relict of the late James Eagan, of Bangalore and Ootacamund, aged 59 years, 11 months and 17 days.

FOX—April 9, at Calcutta, Mary Ruth (Bynie), the beloved daughter of Mr J W Fox, P W D, aged 15 years 7 months and 7 days.

SAWYER—April 10, at "the Yarrow's," Simla, the wife of Major H A Sawyer.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

Two letters which have recently appeared in our columns from the pen of Captain Beauclerk, R.A., of Hyderabad, have brought to notice with much earnestness certain considerations connected with the condition of the Indian people which claim more attention than we fear has yet been given to them. His plea for industrial reform is perhaps put forward with too little vagueness to supply a basis for practical action. But he has a message, and he evidently has a strong belief in its reality and importance. He sees around him in the mighty and beautiful monuments of the past, in palaces, temples, and tanks the tokens of a civilisation that rested not only on the taste and skill of a cultured people, but on a wealth that must have had in great part at all events an industrial basis. He even calls to the aid of his historical imagination the graceful fancies in which Sir Edwin Arnold has enshrined in his "Light of Asia" the luxury and gorgeousness of a pre-historic Indian court. This, however, he does rather for purposes of illustration than of evidence. Coming down to a period nearer our own time Captain Beauclerk produces abundant evidence of the skill —often a marvellous skill—with which the Indian handicraftsman of a century or so since ministered to the luxury of a wealthy and self-indulgent aristocracy. Macaulay has stated the same case, though for another purpose, and the facts are easily accessible and have never been denied. When we come to the significance of them, however, it is another question. The luxury of courts seldom connotes the prosperity of the people, and when Roman senators were supping on peacock's brains, Italian peasants were going supperless to bed. Yet that India had an industrial system in days within historic memory no one will deny. But for that industrial system the English would not be here to-day. The East India Company did not establish itself at Surat in order to send home shipments of Indian cotton, wheat, and jute, but to ship cargoes largely made up of the silks and the muslins and the rich textile fabrics which no longer have a place in the industrial products of the country. Difficult though it may be to take statistical measure of the industrial wealth and activity of India in the days before the advent of the Company, the evidences of a varied industrialism abound. If ever the economic history of the country comes to be written, the most important point for inquiry will be the ratio of the artizan class at that time, and of the capital invested in their pursuits, to the agricultural class and the agricultural wealth of India. At present we must be content with the evidence which abounds in history and in architecture that there was once an industrial system to break the economic monotony of agricultural employment, and that side by side with it there grew up a leisured moneyed class, the patrons of the local arts and the creators of works of utility and relief. Where are these people now? Captain Beauclerk asks, and his only answer is that they do not seem to be reappearing, and as there can be no refinement or art or sound education without them their reappearance is a matter of great importance.

We cannot take our economies from the "Light of Assia," but if we are to choose between the industrial ideal hinted at in Sir Edwin Arnold's glowing pages, and that which Manchester has put before us as the suggestion of one of her sons that India's business is to grow raw cotton, and that Lancashire's is to make it up for her, we must pronounce for the poet. No country as densely populated as India is can, except at its peril, devote its energies to agriculture alone. Ireland suffers as India does from the disappearance of industrialism, and the same lessons are to be read in the experience of both countries. Ireland is overpopulated with a population of a fifth of the density of that of Belgium, because, Ulster apart, she has tried to live on agriculture alone. Captain Beauclerk puts the case even more strongly than we have here put it when he instances the Deccan, with 110 people to the square mile, as over-populated, while Brabant, with 800 persons to the square mile, is not over-populated because eighty-six per cent of the population is industrial or leisured, and only fourteen per cent is agricultural. The Government of India recognized the peculiar danger of the situation when in the recent resolution on the condition of the people it gave serious expression to its sense of the need of "an industrial occupation for a population rapidly outgrowing the means of support supplied by a too conservative system of agriculture." We do not quite know what is meant by the industrial survey which Lord Dufferin recommended as a preparation for launching out into the policy necessary for varying the baneful monotony of an almost exclusively agricultural employment of capital labour. Such a survey would, however, throw light upon the very doubtful question how far the new industrial employment provided by cotton mills and railways has made up for the employment that has been lost through the disappearance of other industries. There was evidence in the Government of India resolution from which we have quoted of a gradual and general absorption of one class—the village weavers—into the lower agricultural class, who get a precarious living as day-labourers, and are the first to succumb before famine or even before mere scarcity. In Mr. Ozanne's excellent Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency evidence to the same effect is given in regard to another class, the oil pressers of the Poona District, who, we are told, are degenerating to the status of day-labourers. An industrial survey would doubtless show how far and in what direction this process is going on, and Lord Lansdowne would do a great service, and perhaps put himself into a position to do a still greater, if he were to see to the prompt and thorough accomplishment of that undertaking. Until this has been done suggestions for the industrial reorganization of India by Government both must be accepted as suggestions and as nothing else. We need not meanwhile be scared by a certain superficial resemblance in Captain Beauclerk's proposals to the "organized labour" of Louis Blanc and the men of 1848. They are not shut out from discussion even if on inquiry it should be found that they are shut out from practice. We cannot of course admit—in Bombay at all events—that it has become necessary for the Government to become a mill-owner in order to encourage the development of local manufactures. Some amongst us, indeed, would trust, if they dare, that the time will come when it will be the duty of Government rather to discourage mill-building than to help it forward. Nor can we quite see how India is likely ever to become sufficiently mistress of her destinies—and of other people's—to be able to introduce not only a State organization of industry, but to protect it against the competition of her neighbours. Here, it must be frankly conceded, our correspondent goes too far ahead. We should suggest that he should retrieve his steps, and find a starting point from which the organization of industry in India is to be begun.

The suggestion that the Famine Insurance Fund might be employed as interest on capital expended in the exploitation of Indian industries is, we conjecture, put forward tentatively, and the fact that the Fund is already pledged for ordinary expenditure makes it unnecessary to indicate other difficulties in the way of acting upon it. We must leave it to the attendants at the National Congress to say what they think of the advice to put politics in the background, and make industrial rather than political reform the main object of their endeavours. Many of them are prepared with the answer that with representative institutions wealth will spring up as the herb after the shower—an answer which will prove the sure forerunner of bitter disappointment. The indifference which the political associations have shown in regard to the silver duties is symptomatic of the attitude of Indian politicians upon a very interesting and in its way important movement, in the interests of indigenous prosperity. The success of this movement would open the English market to the products of an Indian craft now excluded by duties and restrictions which are practically prohibitive. And yet the discussion of the subject is left almost entirely to the English papers in India, though the industry in question has no sort of relation to any interest with which it is the fashion to identify them. And the capitalists are not much less indifferent from the politicians. There are extensive beds of iron and manganese in the Central Provinces, and within a radius of fifty miles of them are capitalists who, if they chose, could so develope them as to transfer the population of half a taluka from agriculture to industry. They are awaiting English capital, as Hyderabad, with literally crores in the cellars of its nobles, awaited English capital and English astuteness for the developement of its mining wealth, with incidents attendant upon its patience which all but found their way into the English law courts. English capital will scarcely be scarce so long as the uncertainty of exchange doubles the speculative element in any investment of gold in a silver-using country. Meanwhile Captain Beauclerk is doing a service if only in warning us against looking for a royal road to the economic renaissance of India and by calling the politicians to a sense of their duty to their country. They needed counsel upon the subject, and thus far no one has given it so effectually as he.

THE deputation of Lancashire factory operatives which waited upon Lord Cross, as the *Times* says, with quite unconscious sarcasm—"in reference to the condition of their fellow-workpeople in India"—had had its significance discounted by some noteworthy incidents, and not even the presence of Mr. Maclean, with an almost impartial speech in his pocket, could give importance to the proceedings. Mr. Maclean, indeed, contributed to the irony of the proceedings by insisting that in regulating factory labour in India they must be guided first of all by the consideration of the sanitary improvement of the mills. Considering that the Lancashire operatives only the other day found it necessary to organize a conference in London for concerting measures for getting rid of steaming and other desperately insanitary conditions in their own mills there is room for astonishment at the large-hearted philanthropy which can at once embrace Lancashire and India within the scope of its sympathies. We recognise, however, the fairness with which Mr. Maclean treats in the main the report of the Commission of 1884. He acknowledges that the Commission, though the majority was composed of friends of the mill-owners, showed a desire to make alteration in the law for the benefit of the workpeople. The marvel is, however, that knowing this, Mr. Maclean evinced no interest in the question until electioneering experiences led him a few months ago to point out to the people of Oldham how unfairly they were being competed with by the eighty hours a week Indian workmen. It seems superfluous, therefore, that a body of Lancashire operatives should lose a day's wages and their expenses in order to impress upon the Secretary of State considerations which had been much more emphatically and of course much more disinterestedly brought to his notice by the Bombay Commission four years ago. One member of the deputation thought that in considering this matter it should be borne in mind that a large proportion of the mills in India are being built with English capital. We are not sure that this would be relevant even if it were a fact, and we very much doubt if it is a fact. One of the chief claims, indeed, of the Indian mill industry to a fair treatment is that it is supported by native capital, and that it has already served in a marked degree to relieve the pressure of an overgrown agricultural population upon a soil which in some districts has already been cultivated nearly to the full limits of its capacity. The admission which was made by Mr. Sidebottom that there is at present only one mill in course of erection in the whole district of Lancashire does not surprise us. It only shows that Lancashire capitalists have understood the causes and significance of the period of depression through which Lancashire has lately passed. The deputation extracted little comfort from the Secretary of State. Lord Cross told them that it was impossible for him to withdraw from the declaration which he had made in the House of Lords on the subject. That declaration may be briefly summed up. The protection of one industry against another has nothing whatever to do with the reasons for which Factory Acts are passed, the one purpose of such legislation being the protection of the lives of the women and children engaged in mills. This is a sufficiently broad basis of policy, and while Lord Cross adheres to it there need be no fear lest coming factory legislation for India should aim at the protection of Lancashire mill-owners under the pretence of protecting women and children in the Bombay mills.

ONE of the most pleasant walks in Bombay at this time of the year is the neighbourhood of the Wodehouse Bridge and the road along the seaface towards Colaba, but, unless the authorities can be induced to abate certain nuisances of recent creation, the walk will soon be deserted, and sojourners in Colaba and the Fort will be placed in serious discomfort. We allude more particularly to the extensive drying ground of dung-cakes for native fuel established by the cowherds on the Colaba side of the bridge under the very nose—whatever its efficiency may be—of the police van, whose duty it is to do sentry in that locality. Although this drying ground is generally to the leeward of the road, the stench is very offensive to those who walk or drive across the bridge on business or pleasure, while to the occupants of the railway carriages it is an intolerable nuisance, which should be at once abated. Prior to the creation of this nuisance this was the spot most frequented by the children from Colaba, who go there in considerable numbers for the benefit of the sea-breeze, and they are now forced either to curtail their walk or to extend it to the Kennedy Seaface or the neighbourhood of the bandstand, which is too far for them to conveniently go, and, moreover, not so safe for them as they are liable to get in the way of equestrians. Another nuisance of a less obtrusive but perhaps more serious kind is the sand collected on the pathway of the Wodehouse Road for, we understand, the special defence-works at Colaba. These large heaps of sand are directly to the windward of the road and of the tents, and are the source of much annoyance and possibly of some danger, for it is well known that for many years past large quantities of sewage have been discharged into Back Bay, and the sand now excavated from the Bay and blown into the faces of all passers by is not particularly clean or wholesome to say the least. The new houses on the Wodehouse Road too seem likely to develope a nuisance on the seashore in the form of a small dhobie establishment which may be commended to the attention of the sanitary authorities as likely to develope into a serious nuisance if not attended to. In fact the attention of the Municipal Health Department is urgently required to the whole of the non-military portion of Colaba, particularly to the road-ways in the neighbourhood of the Parsi sanitarian and that leading from the Sassoon Dock to the Post Office, which is in a very insanitary state.

WE hasten to correct a statement that was published yesterday to the effect that Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, was seriously unwell. Though slightly indisposed one day last week, Sir Charles is in his usual health, and yesterday sat in the Appeal Court.

M. GASSELIN, the French Consul in Bombay, has obtained three months' leave from his Government and leaves Bombay on Saturday by the Rubattino steamer Singapore. During M. Gasselin's absence M. Gues, Chancellor of the Consulate, will be Acting Consul.

THE Rev. H. de la Poer Beresford, formerly of the Indian Marine, arrived by yesterday's mail to take charge of the Harbour Chaplaincy.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will not obtain his permanent lieutenant-general's rank as early as was anticipated, says the *World*. "Had General Higginson retired on April 1st, His Royal Highness would have been advanced from that date. As it is, General Higginson's appointment to the Tower saves him from retirement, and so keeps back the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness raised no objection to the arrangement, his desire all along having been not to be pushed forward at the expense of others. When the Duke of Connaught went out to Bombay, I intimated that it was his desire to retain the command there for three years, and that he would in all probability do so. The accuracy of my statement was questioned in several quarters. His Royal Highness's name has since been associated with two important commands—Aldershot and Portsmouth—both of which he might have had for the asking. His three years at Bombay will expire on December 14th next. There is every chance, therefore, of his wish being gratified, if he keep his health and can pull through another hot season.

DURING the demolition of the old Presidency Pay Office the keystone of an old arch has been overturned bearing the following inscription:—"1808, Bracha Hospital, *Dum spiro spero*, E. H. Bellasis, Lieut., Engineer." "What and where," asks a correspondent, "was the Bracha Hospital?"

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday the trial of the first of the "Golden Gang" cases against William Neill, a railway guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, concluded in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all the three charges of criminal misappropriation, on which he was prosecuted. The criminal misappropriation was in respect of a gold watch and bracelet on the 21st October last, of a bangle and ear-ring on the 12th November last, and of seven pieces of piece-goods on the 14th December last. Mr. Justice Bayley reserved passing sentence on the prisoner, against whom there is a charge of theft as a servant in another case yet to be tried, the trial of Alfred Spink, another member of the "Golden Gang," on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property and of voluntarily assisting in concealing stolen property, was next proceeded with, but was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

THE idea of a great complimentary banquet to Mr. Parnell, in connection with the break-down of the case for the *Times* on the forged letters, had to be abandoned, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining any building, in a sufficiently central position capable of accommodating the very large number of people who signified their desire to attend.

A CYNICAL and merciless correspondent writes to the *Englishman* "denouncing the conduct of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 14.

The Italian newspapers advocate the occupation of Asmara by Italy or the abandonment of Massowah.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

General Sir John Fowler Bradford is dead.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Euphrates has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE MAIL EXPRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The Post Office authorities formally announce that the period fixed for the experiment of running a special train for homeward mails having expired and the experiment not having proved a financial success, the arrangement will be discontinued and the ordinary mail service will be reverted to.

THE SURAT RELIEF MEETING AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, APRIL 15.

Last night a public meeting of the leading gentlemen and merchants was held in the compound of Messrs. Volkart Brothers to collect subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in the disastrous fire at Surat. Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud presided. A subscription list was opened, and a sub-committee, with Rao Saheb Chiplonkar, chairman of the local municipality, and Mr. Yadav Vyankatesh, pleader, as secretaries, was appointed to collect more subscriptions. Great sympathy was felt for the sufferers. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the president and to Mr. Govardhandas, agent to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior (extra), arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kashgar (extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Orion from Bombay arrived here this day-break.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

The Mail steamer Peshawar from Bombay, arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
Bar Silver	42½

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Line Saigon and Bangkok right.

MR. ARCHER, of Archer & Co., book-makers, left on the 11th instant for Melbourne. He intends returning to India next cold weather, with a switch-back railway and a captive balloon, with which to "draw" Calcutta residents.

To replace the regiments in Afghan Turkistan who sided wholly or in part with Ishak Khan the Amir has enlisted 10,000 recruits from Kohistan and the Kabul Province. Those of the disaffected regiments who did not desert with Ishak Khan have since been disbanded by the Amir. With these changes the Army of Eastern Turkistan is now placed upon a sound and reliable footing.

AN Afghan correspondent reports that large country-boats have been recently navigating the Oxus north of Chaharjui, laden with troops, who were being conveyed from Hashtar Khan to Achochak. The latter place, it will be remembered, was the destination of the refugees recently banished by the Shah of Bokhara.

THE Amir's intention to start at once for Indarab from Mazar Sharif has been postponed.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, on the recommendation of the Church Missionary Society, has appointed to the vacant See of Travancore and Cochin, South India, the Rev. Edward Noe Hodges, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, a missionary of the society now in Ceylon. Mr. Hodges was formerly principal of the society's college at Masulipatam, South India, and is at present principal of its college at Kandy.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new boat, the Peninsular, arrived at Brindisi on Thursday, 21st ult., at 7 A.M., from Bombay. She made the fastest passage on record to Suez, and had it not been for a very severe storm in the Mediterranean, in which she could only go half-speed, the Indian letters would have been delivered in London on Friday, that is, fourteen days after leaving Bombay; and even as it was they were delivered on Saturday instead of, as usual, on the Monday morning. The Peninsular was quite full, amongst her passengers being the Duke of Montrose, Lord Bingham, Mr. Robert Montagu, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Bartholomew, Colonel Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Beddington, and Mr. Jardine, the owner of the Grand National Second, Why Not.

M. RISTITCH'S organ, which is still the official mouthpiece of the Liberal Party in Servia, publishes the full programme of the Party, including, among other items of policy, the completion of a Balkan Confederation, and, as a first step, a Customs Union of the Balkan States. It is not believed here that M. Ristitch is a stranger to these proposals, which, if accepted as the policy of the Regency, mean a campaign against Austria. I mentioned last week that differences have already arisen between the Servian Government and the Vienna Cabinet. The former demanded the recall of Herr von Hengelmuller, which would in any case have taken place as a matter of course, and is now postponed until the Austrian Government can appear to act spontaneously.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

THE political event of the week, Sir William Harcourt's indictment of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, has received and is receiving much attention at the hands of the Press, but none of the accounts of last Friday night's debates convey quite an adequate impression of the proceedings. Sir Richard Webster's speech from a forensic point of view was admirable, and extorted praise in private from some of his most bitter opponents. The Tory party seemed to have regained their spirits, damped by the result of some recent by-elections and other misfortunes, and their enthusiasm knew no bounds when the first law officer of the Crown claimed to have given Mr. Parnell's counsel early information of Richard Pigott's disreputable antecedents—a strange failure of memory, as it afterwards turned out. It was not, however, until Mr. George Lewis's denial appeared in the *Observer* of Sunday that the public ascertained how extraordinary a mistake had been committed, for by a preconcerted arrangement, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Reid, and the other gentlemen of the long robe engaged on behalf of the Irish members were absent from the House and Mr. Lewis, unlike Mr. Soames, was not present to prompt his side. On ordinary occasions the House of Commons is dull and unattractive, but there is something very fascinating even for old stagers about the first legislative assembly of the world on what are called great nights. Rarely has the popular chamber been more crowded, and as the debate drew towards a conclusion the excitement became very intense. Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Committees, has been condemned for the rather merciless manner in which he pounced down upon that most inoffensive of rebels, Mr. Xavier O'Brien; but it seems to me that on the whole Mr. Courtney exhibited marvellous patience in extremely trying circumstances. I happened to have been provided with a seat under the gallery on the Ministerial side. I therefore saw and heard things that escaped notice by the reporters. The Nationalist members come in for a great deal of not undeserved criticism for their want of self-control, but on this occasion I am bound to say that their conduct was no worse than that of some of the younger Tory members who were grouped together within a few feet of where I was sitting. They were specially hilarious when Mr. Henry Chaplin so vigorously attacked Sir William Harcourt as "the founder and author" of the whole of the charges against the Parnellite party. Sir William had sauntered in just before Mr. Chaplin got up, and called on the front opposition bench with the sickliest of sickly smiles on his broad countenance. When the Chairman stopped Mr. Chaplin from pursuing this *tu quoque* style of argument, the Conservatives were very indignant, and one of them, not a young man, observed: "There, you see, he stops him when he begins to attack Harcourt!"

This was not the only instance in which Mr. Courtney's intervention was resented by the Ministerialists. Mr. Labouchere in the course of his amusing speech (it seems impossible for him to treat any subject in a serious manner) asked the Conservatives if they fully and absolutely admitted that these letters one and all were forgeries. This challenge was met with loud cries of "No, no" from a section of Lord Salisbury's supporters. Some of the papers say that this exclamation of disbelief in Mr. Parnell's innocence was uttered by only half a dozen members. It was uttered by from twelve to twenty. The Irish Leader, still with his arm in a sling and looking more untidy than when he appeared on the platform in St. James's Hall, had just previously come in. When Mr. Labouchere resumed his seat, Mr. Parnell rose and in a few well chosen words, delivered with great emphasis and more than his accustomed fluency, addressed the following pertinent question to his opponents:—"Is there any one of them," he vehemently demanded, "who will get up in his place, or, sitting in his place, by a shake of his head, or a nod, or a word, will venture to say he believes that there is any doubt whatever as to the forgeries of these letters which have been alleged to have been written and signed by me?" The dozen or score of the chivalrous gentlemen who a few minutes earlier had shouted out their refusal to accept all the *fac-simile* letters as spurious, now preserved the strictest silence and never moved a muscle. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's intervention, though out of order, had the effect of calling down upon Sir Robert Fowler, that singular combination of City Alderman and country gentleman, sentimental faddist and high Tory, and his friends a stern rebuke from the chair.

It will be seen from what I have mentioned that the "gentlemen of England" are no less liable than the "party of *raparees* and *rapscallions*," to quote Mr. Tim Healy's description, to sometimes forget themselves. It was rather curious, however, to hear the immaculate and always orderly. Dr. Tanner, calling across the floor of the House to one of the most excited of the Conservative "demonstrators," "Lord Granby, pray behave yourself." The Marquis of Granby's response to this admonition did not reach me in its entirety, but it was something about "the bhoys." At a later period, when Mr. John Morley was speaking, there was a good deal of interruption, though even the young Tory bloods respect Mr. Morley's manly straightforwardness and draw a great distinction between him and their *bete noire*, Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Morley made a great point by reading from what looked like a letter from the ex-Attorney-General himself a statement to the effect that Sir Charles Parnell authorized them to say that he was entirely in accord with the action they had taken. At this some one on the front ministerial bench—Mr. Morley thought it was the Chief Secretary—exclaimed "Where is he?" The cry was taken up by Lord Granby's friends and continued for some time, until in fact Mr. Morley turned to a different branch of the subject.

The action of a portion—a very considerable portion—of the Liberal lawyers in abstaining from voting on Mr. John Redmond's motion for the reduction of the Attorney-General's pay has given great offence to the party generally, and may possibly increase the distrust which is said to be manifesting itself among some of the constituencies of lawyers at Parliamentary candidates. A few lawyers like the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, who is a Liberal by conviction and not merely by profession, voted in the minority, but the bulk of them walked out of the House before the division or stayed away. One Gladstonian lawyer, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, actually voted against his party, and is made a sort of hero of both by Conservatives and Liberals. Seeing how he is being praised for his courage in opposing his leaders, the other dissentient lawyers must deeply regret that they did not follow his example. Perhaps, however, if they had all gone into the lobby with the Conservatives, the feeling against them in the Liberal ranks would be even still more marked than it is at present, which is saying a good deal. The greatest blunder they made is overlooked by their censors. If the Liberal lawyer disagreed with Sir William Harcourt's action they should have got up in their places in the House, and explained their position even if they could not summon up courage enough to vote as they thought.

Some people say that if Mr. Gladstone had not been prevented from being present by the death of his brother a different set of tactics would have been followed. As a matter of fact, he approved beforehand entirely of the operations against the Attorney-General, and Sir William Harcourt was only the mouthpiece of the collective wisdom of the Liberal leaders. Many think that Sir William's net was spread too wide, and that he spoilt a good case by rather overdoing it. Certainly it is undeniable that not a few Unionists, Conservative as well as Hartingtonian, consider that it was a great mistake for Sir Richard Webster to accept a brief from Mr. Soames, and Sir Henry James's lucid speech seemed to offer confirmation of the rumour that he is one of those who take this view of the matter. Sir Richard—"Sir Wretched" the Radicals are now calling him—has lost ground by his failure to candidly admit and apologise for the serious error he fell into on Friday night, but he is evidently *persona grata* with the Marquis of Salisbury the Liberals are reckoning without the Prime Minister when they openly talk about driving the Attorney-General to resign. When Sir Mitchael Hicks-Beach was roughly deprived of the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons and the late Lord Iddesleigh as unceremoniously kicked upstairs it used to be considered an easy thing to get rid of inconvenient colleagues, but that has all been changed, as Lord Randolph probably reflected as he fled from the House to avoid committing himself to the action of the Government in regard to the Special Commission.

John Bright has died ten years too late for fame, but many years too soon for affection. He has not of late years been regarded as a potent force in politics; nor, I believe, has he so regarded himself. His work was done prior to 1870. With the granting of Household Suffrage to Boroughs (he had not, curiously, the same keen feeling for country-folk as he had for towns-people) all the ideals he started with in life were realised. No corn-laws, the ballot, and household suffrage—this was the political luggage with which he started in life. Beyond a benevolent interest in India from the Indian's point of view—(his interest in India never went beyond that: for example, he would not, at cost to himself of effort and endeavour, urge Indian reforms)—Mr. Bright does not appear to have opened his mind to the consideration of anything beyond the three great issues named. I do not, of course, forget his strong belief in the Federal cause during the American conflict: that, however, was one of the "asides" of his public life, looking at that life from a constructive point of view. The three great things which I have named accomplished, his mind grew more and more Conservative, his political cuticle hardened, and he became less and less responsive to new movements. I have been told that a Liberal Candidate in 1885, who knew Mr. Bright intimately, who had been ventured on the political food the orater supplied, wrote to Mr. Bright and asked for advice as to the conduct of his campaign. What special questions, the candidate asked, should he urge? The Tribune's reply, considering his past, was pitiful. In effect this was the advice he gave:—"Note how obstructive the Irish members have been and how they are making Parliamentary Government impossible." Of course, no fight could be fought on so bare a creed as that, and the candidate in question tried to forget he had ever sought counsel from the political deity he had hitherto worshipped and whose acumen he had previously regarded as all-sufficient. A suggestion was made that Mr. Bright should be buried in Westminster Abbey, but the idea did not "take," and has been dropped. I expected it would. Taking Mr. Bright's character and noting his characteristics all through life, there is more of harmony in his remains lying in the unpretentious Quaker burying-ground in Rochdale than there would have been in interring them in the Abbey. The funeral will be modestly conducted in every respect, and few political organizations will be represented at the graveside. This is in accordance alike with Mr. Bright's expressed wish and with the desire of the family. At a meeting of the Financial Reform Association yesterday, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji spoke of Mr. Bright's services to India and "voiced" the regrets of the Indian people at his death.

I do not think the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos ever set foot on Bombay territory during his five years' satrapy in Madras. He went to the Andaman Islands and sojourned in Ceylon at a time when he had much better have been employed warding off the famine which then clearly impended, nay, rather, had already begun. Nevertheless, in spite of mistakes at starting and want of discernment, for which, by the way, his Council was more to blame than himself, the Duke was one of the best Presidency Governors India has had. He was, if I remember rightly, the only Duke who has ever held gubernatorial sway in India while a Duke. If others of his exalted rank would only serve as diligently and as straightforwardly as did the Duke of Buckingham, the experiment might be tried frequently with advantage. The Duke's death last Monday evening was quite unexpected to the world at large which, indeed, had not heard of his illness. His Grace was not much of a public personage here. He had not the qualities which make for popularity. Being a Duke there was nothing for him in political life to strive for, even if he were a striving man, which, assuredly, he was not. His qualities were sterling and sufficed to maintain for him a fair character for ability. But if he had not been a Duke it is highly improbable he would ever have been a Cabinet Minister, an Indian Governor, or Chairman of the Peers' Committees. It was a matter of no little concern to the Duke that he had no son to inherit the title. His second marriage, which took place in 1855, after his return from India, did not alter matters in this respect, for no child was born of the marriage. It is singular to note how the tendency to produce female children runs in the family. Out of five children which his daughters, Lady Mary and Lady Anne, have between them four are girls. To return to the Duke's Indian career, I may remind you that during his presence in Madras, when there was a conflict respecting procedure in famine policy, he was most cordially hated by the great gods at Simla. I may not repeat some of the objurgations expressed concerning the obstinate Duke. The *Pioneer*, echoing the cry from the Hills, would have had him treated as was John Silk Buckingham, many years before, and sent to England with a short shrift. The Duke, however, was right, and the Simla coteries wrong. He came out of the conflict with honours, and in his appeal to the Secretary of State was supported. I do not suppose Lord Lytton ever forgave the Duke for being right.

The announcement that a settlement had been sanctioned in the Hyderabad Deccan Mining concessions was first heard of here through the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Some one who had received a private wire from Hyderabad on Tuesday sent it to the Northumberland-street paper, where it was given prominence. Next morning all the Money Articles in all the London dailies contained the news in the form in which it had been circulated by the company. No one among the general newspapers said a word about a matter which has in its time excited so much interest here, nor, so far as that goes, have the financials yet "given tongue." The *Times*, with what is now customary tardiness in publishing "news," yesterday morning had a telegram from Secunderabad which gave the credit of the arrangement to Nawab Mehdi Hasan and Messrs. Freshfield, and which stated that His Highness the Nizam, the Government of India, and every one concerned, were supremely happy. Well, as Hyderabad is most concerned in the matter its happiness is of importance. And if Hyderabad is happy, I suppose nobody outside Hyderabad need concern himself greatly or at all. But as an honest reporter of events I must tell you that those with whom I have conversed here on the subject, and they are not few, are of opinion that the concessionnaires have been let down a great deal too easily; further that with due firmness a better bargain might have been made for the State. However, all that is neither here nor there. The bargain has been made, has been ratified, and there is an end to the matter—for a while at least. To many people, however, it is a sorry story from beginning to end, so far as the concessionnaires and some other people of the same race as Mr. Watson are concerned. I do not hear that Sir Roper Lethbridge is as eager now as he was in August and October last to force a discussion in the House of Commons. Possibly he may be writing for a copy of the Freshfield-Hasan agreement before moving. If so, he is wise. At present all we know of the details of the transaction have been furnished by the Company, and even Mr. Watson will not think one unkind in desiring to see the test of the agreement. The shares have responded languidly to the announcement, and have crept up to par value. I do not think, even with the easy terms he has obtained, Mr. Watson will be able to "boom" the stock. The public have not yet recovered from the shock of last summer. Such transactions as have taken place may be *bona fide*, but they have not altogether a healthy look about them. But, after all, they do not amount to much. For example, the market opened yesterday morning with the shares (£10) at 9⅜ to 9½. Just on the stroke of twelve they reached 10. At closing time, 4-38 p.m. to be precise, they fell from five to ten shillings. This would seem to indicate that there is no particular hopefulness abroad, and that abounding confidence has not yet been inspired in the immense mineral capacity of Hyderabad.

Sir William Hunter met with an unfortunate accident the other day by which he broke his ankle. Fortunately the bone was soon set by an expert "bone doctor," and beyond the detention in his bed room and enforced quiet for a while the distinguished ex-civilian, *litterateur* and reformer is not likely to suffer any ill-consequence. The wounded limb is progressing favourably.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, some of your Bombay readers may be interested to learn, has received the compliment of being elected an honorary member of the National Liberal Club for the usual period. His nomination was supported by several Anglo-Indian members of the Club, including, appropriately enough, Sir John Phear, formerly Judge of the High Court of Bengal. As showing that tolerance has not altogether disappeared from our political life I may mention that a few evenings ago there was discussion in the Conference Room of this Club on "Fair Trade *v.* Free Trade," the anti-Cobdenite crew being at the request of the Committee sustained by Mr. James Edgcome, Lord Stanley of Alderly, and other leaders of the Fair Trade movement. These discussions take place every week and are rather above the ordinary debating meetings of the Metropolis. There is some talk of giving Mr. Chaplin an opportunity if he likes to avail himself of it to open a discussion on bi-metallism, and I am told that an evening may possibly be devoted to Indian affairs with Mr. Bradlaugh as the principal speaker on one side and Mr. J. M. Maclean, Sir Roper Lethbridge, or Sir Richard Temple on the other.

The Indian Budget has, owing to the pressure of other matters of more immediate concern to people in this country, not attracted much attention so far. This evening Sir R. Lethbridge is asking the Under-Secretary with reference to the statement of Sir D. Barbour on the subject whether Her Majesty's Government will take steps to obtain an international agreement regarding the currency question.

THE LATE GENERAL BRADFORD.

SIR JOHN FOWLER BRADFORD, K.C.B., whose death is announced by Reuter, was a son of Capt. Edward Chapman Bradford, of the E.I.C.'s service, and an elder brother of the Trinity House, by the dau. of Jonathan Fowler, Esq. of Stockton, Durham. Born in London 1805; mar. 1824 2nd dau. of the late Sir William Ouseley (she died 1875); entered the military service of the E.I.C. 1821; served in the 1st Bengal cavalry in the Cabul campaign of 1843-44; commanded the 1st cavalry at the battle of Aliwal 1846, and in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, for which he received the medals, the brevet of lieut.-col., and was nominated a C. B.; appointed to the command of the fort and district of Allahabad, as a 1st class brigadier, in 1858, and in the same year appointed to the command of the Meerut division of the army, and promoted to be major-general; advanced to lieut.-general 1870; general 1877; and made K.C.B. for his military services 1871; placed on retired list of gen. officers, 1878.

NOTES FROM BANSDA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANSDA, APRIL 12.

THE weather is now very hot, the thermometer rising to 91 at noon, but the mornings are still cool and pleasant.

The Political Agent, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, has been here for a few days, but he left suddenly on hearing of the fire at Surat. The Raja Saheb of Bansda expressed his sorrow at the calamity, and willingly offered a desire to subscribe a handsome amount to relieve the sufferers.

Mr. R. Gilbert, solicitor, Bombay, has shot a tiger, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey wounded a tigress, both of which were man-eaters.

A durbar was held here for the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the English and vernacular schools. H. H. the Raja Saheb, his maternal uncle, the Dewan, the heir-apparent of the estate of Varsoda, in the Mahi Kantha, and Naib Dewan, Doctor, and all other officers and gentry were present. The programme included recitations of Sanscrit *shlokas* on the usefulness of education and a poetry praising the Raja Saheb for the interest he takes in educational matters. A dramatic opera, entitled "Alexander and the Plunderers," was rendered, and also a dramatic piece in vernacular from Pratap Natak, some songs by the girls, and then the head-master read a report on the result of the past year's examination. The Raja Saheb then made a speech in English, expressing his satisfaction at last year's result. He closed by commending to his ryots the necessity of education. The Dewan, Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathubhai, then delivered a short but interesting speech, explaining to the people the benefits of education, and urging them to avail themselves of the schools. Books were next distributed to all the boys, and the girls were given gold-bordered pieces of clothing and books useful for their school study, with which the children seemed to be highly delighted. *Pan-supari, attar*, gulab, and garlands were then distributed, and the meeting dispersed.

THE FIRES AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to contradict the statement that appeared in yesterday's *Times of India* with regard to the recent fires at Surat. On the authority of "official reports" your contemporary says that the number of houses recently burnt down at Surat is only 1,251. I beg to give a statement below of the number of houses burnt down in different localities taken by me in company of some of my friends, and I feel sure that the public will be guarded in accepting an official statement of this kind, which is so very greatly misleading. The statement of the number of houses burnt down in different streets is as follows:—

	Houses.
Haripura, Dukalpole, and adjoining bye-lanes	600
Katpitawad with its three bye-lanes	225
Kanskiwad	30
Burampori Bhagal	312
Kansara Bazaar and shops opposite	260
Budelawad, Daliasheri, Dudharasheri, and part of Nawapura	550
Limdachowk, rows of houses behind, shops in front, and shops and houses opposite	220
Dubgarwada and part of Rani Talao	270
Ruvalano Tekro	120
Ghanchisheri and Ghanchipol	390
Pirchhadi and Dada's Temple	345
Total	3,522

I need not say that I do not give the above statement as absolutely correct, but when the official returns are actually published this will be found to be about the number.—Yours, &c.,

ICHARAM SURYARAM DESAI.

Surat, April 13.

RELIEF FROM GODHRA.

THE following further subscriptions were received towards the relief of the sufferers from the above fire:—

	Rs. a.
Rana Shri Khumansingji of Mandwa	100
Mr. Dadabhai Dinshawji	10
Mr. T. Muir Mackenzie	50
Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji	30
Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Vakeel	50
The Honourable Kazi Shahabudin	100
Mr. Bamanshaw Sorabji Marshal	50
The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas	50
Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardesar	19-12
H. H. the Raja of Bansda	35
Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathabhai	10
Seth Adamji Peerbhoy	200

An influential Committee has been formed at Calcutta for forming a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Surat fire.

The Chief of Miraj (senior) has forwarded Rs. 500 towards the Surat Fire Relief Fund.

Shree Nasibkhanjee, Chief of Bajana, Kathiawar, has written expressing his sympathy with the sufferers by the Surat fires and forwarding Rs. 1,001 towards the Relief Fund.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland being called to the chair in the absence of the president, Mr. Geary. There were present Messrs. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, J. S. Alston, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Thomas Blaney, H. C. Burder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Edulji Vacha, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Fazalbhai Jamabhai Lalji, Fazulbhai Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaibhoy Ardaseer Sett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanji Jamsedji Modi, Kaikhusro, Norowji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harold King, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotumdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed:—

"That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the following arrangements regarding the building of the new Municipal Office:—

To the following payments to the debit of the Building Fund as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Percentage now due to Mr. Stevens, architect, for preparing preliminary sketches, designs, general drawings (plans, elevations and sections), approximate estimate and description of the new Municipal buildings, at the rate of 1½ per cent. on Rs. 9,76,350, the amount of the approximate estimate	17,086 2 0
Do. due in September, viz. 1½ per cent. for bills of quantities and detailed estimates	14,645 0 0
Balance of Fees (Rs. 31,731-6-0), being 3½ per cent on estimates; 11 instalments during this year at Rs. 755-8-0 per mensem	8,319 8 0
(*b*) To the employment of the necessary subordinate establishment for the estimated period of 42 months at Rs. 523 per mensem, of which 11 instalments for the current year amounts to	5,753 0 0
Extra contingencies for printing, stationery, hoarding, &c., Rs. 2,000, of which half provision required in the current year	1,000 0 0
Total...Rs.	46,794 10 0

(*c*) To the payment of such sums towards cost of construction as may be required from time to time during the current year not exceeding in all 3½ lakhs out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,76,350.

"That a corresponding proporation of the Municipal Building Fund investment be appropriated to meet the above Budget grants.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the motion.

Mr. Gilbert said it appeared that Mr. Stevens was going to employ a clerk at Rs. 250 per month for working half time, in connection with the new Municipal buildings. He was against employing a half time clerk, and added that it was extraordinary that after paying Mr. Stevens at the rate of 5 per cent. the Corporation should have to pay for the employment of a clerk, and *munshies*, &c. He (Mr. Gilbert) wished to know the exact sum the Corporation would have to pay to Mr. Stevens, and the services he was expected to render for the money he was to receive. He thought the resolution should not be carried before the Corporation had received definite information on these and other points.

The Municipal Commissioner explained at great length the conditions under which Mr. Stevens' services were engaged, and the fees to which he was entitled. He informed the Corporation that a difficulty had arisen by Government demanding ground rent at the rate of one anna per square yard, which would come to about Rs. 437 per year, and said that the work would not be proceeded with until the Corporation agreed to pay the amount. No allusion to such a demand had been made by Government in the original resolution, under which the land was allotted. He was in communication with Government on the subject, but no reply had yet been received from them. The Corporation had already passed a resolution agreeing to lay the foundations of the building before the monsoon, and if they really wished to do so, they must proceed with the work forthwith, and must be prepared to pay the annual ground rent or its capitalized value, say, about Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said if the Corporation employed a professional gentleman for a specific purpose, at a specific rate, he should be entitled to that and that alone, and no other remuneration besides. He was of opinion that the establishment proposed by Mr. Stevens was most unreasonable, expensive and large. The architect must not be allowed, consciously or unconsciously, to perpetrate a job, which might prove detrimental to the interests of the Corporation. The speaker also objected to the appointment of a half time clerk on a salary of Rs. 250 per month. He concluded by moving an amendment that the consideration of the question be deferred until the Corporation were in full possession of the facts relating to the several items of charges.

Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, in seconding the amendment, said that now-a-days, engineering talent was abundant in Bombay, and they could very easily get a whole time engineer on a salary of Rs. 250 per month. The charges laid down for *maistries*, &c., were exorbitant, and might be considerably reduced. He thought the Corporation should have all the details of architect's fees and other charges before them, before they passed the resolution.

Major Selby said that when the Corporation passed the resolution on the last occasion, he was glad that he had voted against it. Mr. Stevens was engaged on certain terms, and however foolish those terms were, the Corporation was bound by them. He knew, as a matter of fact, that the G. I. P. Railway Company had engaged Mr. Stevens' services on a salary of Rs.1,200 per month for the construction of the G. I. P. R. Terminus without being allowed to serve anywhere else. On the other hand, he would receive from the Municipality something like Rs. 2,000 per month, with liberty to do any other work he liked. The estimates for the new building had been passed at Rs. 9,76,350, but taking into consideration the architect's fees, which would amount to about Rs. 85,000, the furniture, the fire service, the cost of the extra pieces of land, and the ground rent, the total amount would surely swell up to something like Rs. 12,00,000. He did not in the least object to the estimates reaching that amount, because that would be about the total costs if they wished to carry out the project in its entirety in a business-like manner. Major Selby proposed a rider that the Standing Committee do report, as soon as possible, the estimated total cost of the scheme for Municipal Office including land, architect's fees, establishment fittings, electric lighting, fire service, furniture, and all other charges, that can be foreseen.

Mr. Dosabhoy accepted the rider.

The discussion was further prolonged considerably, among the speakers being Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban who agreed with Major Selby that there were no definite estimates placed before them of the cost of the buildings. The salary of the clerk ought to be thought to be paid by the Corporation, according to the usual practice followed in such cases. But he must be a full time clerk. The charges on account of *maistris* and others employed on the architect's establishment ought to be paid by the architect himself.

On a division, Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was rejected, and Mr. Hormusjee's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MR. SPENCER'S parachuting enterprise had certainly excited a vast deal of interest throughout Calcutta, says the *Englishman*. The question of Mr. Spencer's probable success or failure was indeed the occasion of not a little betting, and one enterprising firm of book-makers had laid a bet of a thousand to five thousand rupees on the issue. Mr. Spencer to receive the former amount, if he descended with his parachute successfully. He did so, as our readers are already aware. Hydrogen gas was used, and it was deemed necessary to set to work filling the balloon in ample time to prevent the possibility of another disappointment, or of another wild ascent without the parachute. The balloon was again the "Empress of India," which had been duly restored in strength and appearance.

ENGLISH contractors have obtained one of the most important concessions in connection with the Eiffel Tower, and it is Messrs. Spiers & Pond who will dispense in May English "joint" luncheons and dinners at a height of just ten metres less than the summit of Notre Dame. They will also have a terrace for afternoon teas. No pains will be spared to make the British section of the highest edifice in the world as luxurious as possible.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASES.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury, the trial of William Neill was continued on charges of criminal misappropriation in three instances. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not represented by counsel. Mr. Russel and Lord Colin Campbell watched the case on behalf of the prisoners in the other cases.

Ramcurn, Marwaree, was further cross-examined by the prisoner. Colonel Portman came to him on the same day that the accused was brought to Bhusawal and asked him to assist the police in reference to the recent thefts. Witness then produced the bracelet and his books the entries in the latter being initialled by Colonel Portman. The following, day a constable came to witness and he was taken to Colonel Portman, to whom he handed over the gold bracelet that was pledged with him. Witness denied that any force had been used to induce him to produce the property.

The chief constable of Bhusawal corroborated the preceding witness as to his going to his shop to get the bracelet produced before Colonel Portman.

Mr. Wasudeo Ramchander, native magistrate at Bhusawal, deposed to the prisoner being brought to him for the purpose of making a confession. It was made in the railway refreshment room, and no police officers were present at the time, although there were some outside the open door, keeping the crowd back. The statement was made by the prisoner quite voluntarily. It was read over to, and signed by him. It occupied witness from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The Judge: How was it that it took so long?

Witness said it was because he had to take it down, and the prisoner took a long time to consider before answering the questions. Prisoner was sober when he made the confession.

To Mr. Jardine: There were two sittings of the court during the examination, one from 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and the other from 3 to 6 p. m.

Cross-examined by the prisoner the witness said that the word "promise" had been erased from the statement, and the word "advices" had been substituted at the prisoner's suggestion. The prisoners made no suggestion that Colonel Portman had made any promise to him.

Thomas De Souza, a guard at Badneira, deposed to the police coming to his house and his giving up the black tin box, which had been sent to him by Guard Spink.

Mr. Jardine here put in the prisoner's statement before the magistrate, in which he admitted the commission of a number of thefts from passengers' luggage while running trains as second guard in the Nagpore Branch line between Bhusawal and Budneira. Prisoner therein stated how he had disposed of the stolen property and spent the proceeds. He said that he had succeeded in stealing property to the extent of Rs. 5,000, out of which he had given Rs. 2,000 to other persons.

Mr. Jardine then summed up the case for the prosecution. As generally happened, there were no eye-witnesses of the thefts committed. But the presumption in such cases was that the theft was committed by the prisoner in whose possession the whole or portions of the property had been found. Besides, the prisoner in this case had admitted his offence in his written confession.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Prisoner in his defence said he had no witnesses in

Railway Company. Mr. Russell defended the prisoner, Lord Cobin Campbell watched the case on behalf of Stirling, the prisoner in another case.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury, said the accused was formerly a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company. During the last year there had been a considerable number of thefts on the railway line, in regard to which complaints had been received from passengers. Dr. Hume, one of the complainants in the present case, travelled over the G. I. P. Railway line in August last from Amraoti to Madras, but on arriving at his destination, he found that one of his trunks was missing, it having been put out at Mandura by mistake. The trunk was, however, received at Madras on the following day, when it was immediately opened by Dr. Hume; and an ulster, a dress coat, one waistcoat, and other property were found missing. A complaint was at once preferred to the railway company. In another case, Inspector Franks, of the Berar District Police, was travelling in October last from Hyderabad to Mortezapore, and found on his arrival at his destination that a gold watch and chain and bracelet were missing from his luggage. The property was valued at between Rs. 600 and Rs. 700. A complaint of this loss was also made to the railway authorities at once. Another instance of theft of goods in transit was the case in which Motiram Manikram, who was travelling over the line in December last, lost a considerable amount of property. Motiram had given with some of his master's goods to a fair near Wassim; and on his return journey from Mortezapore to Nandura he missed from one of his bundles of goods several silk pieces. The learned counsel said he would first prove that the property mentioned in the above instances had been stolen, and would then adduce evidence to connect the accused with the thefts. In regard to Inspector Frank's case, they found the accused in possession of the gold watch and bracelet in December last, when he showed them to the Marwarees, who would be called to identify them. Enquiries being made by the railway company about this time in consequence of the numerous thefts, the police received certain information to the effect that Guard Neill, who was found guilty in the previous case, had left for Bombay. He was taken back to Bhosawul in January, when the accused was brought into connection with the gold watch and bracelet. During that month he told a boy in the service of the railway company at Budneira to take a Block tinbox to the house of another guard at that station named De Souza. This was done, and the same evening the accused made personal enquiries regarding its arrival. The box was kept at De Souza's house for some days, but in consequence of information received by the police, the house was searched in the month of February, and the box was opened, when the jewellery and some of Dr. Hume's clothing were found therein, the ulster and the dress-coat having been mutilated by having the name of the Edinburgh tailor, who had made them, cut off. The accused, the learned counsel said, was the head guard of the train by which Dr. Hume's luggage was conveyed to Bhusawul from Nandura, and unless he could give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which the stolen property had come into his possession, the jury could not do otherwise than find him guilty of the offences.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, the greater portion of which was the same as that adduced against Neill in the case already disposed of.

Dr. Hume, a Surgeon-Major in the Madras Army, said that on the 18th August last he started from Amraoti to go to Madras. He had with him a bullock trunk, which he gave in charge of the guard of the train. At Munmar he saw other luggage being put out of the train, but not finding his own, he made a complaint to the station-master and continued his journey to Madras, where he received his trunk the day following his arrival. On opening it he found that a number of articles had been abstracted. Witness made a complaint of the loss through the Madras Railway to the G. I. P. Railway. He attended the enquiry at Bhusawul, where he identified the property now before the court.

Nothing important was elicited in the witness's cross-examination.

Inspector Franks gave evidence to the same effect as he had given in the case against Neill.

Motiram Manikram was also examined to the same effect as in the case against Neill. Nothing important was elicited in the witness's cross-examitation.

Mr. John Garrett, District Traffic Superintendent, Bhusawul, said the accused was previous to his arrest head guard on the Nagpore branch, Bhusawul-Badneira section. Witness described the system of granting receipts for the luggage of passengers, and the manner in which it was carried by train.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court on the 28th ult. before Mr. Justice Butt the case of Cox *vs.* Cox and Moorheads came up for hearing :—

In this case the husband sued for divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with the correspondent, from whom he asked damages. The respondent charged her husband with desertion and neglect, but there was in reality no defence. The petitioner is now a captain in the Indian Army. He was married to the respondent at Bombay, on Oct. 23, 1883. Soon after the marriage the respondent came to England, where she appeared to have in 1886 formed the acquaintance of the co-respondent, a betting man, by whom she had a child. On finding that out the present suit was instituted.

Captain Cox, the petitioner was called in support of his case. He stated that in 1882 he was a lieutenant in the Indian army. He made the acquaintance of the respondent and married her on the date stated. Soon after the marriage he sent her home to her friends in England, where he regularly corresponded with her, and where a child was born. In 1886 he was ordered to Burmah with his regiment. He went through the Burmese war, and obtained his captaincy. After that he came to England for a short time. All the while he made his wife an allowance so far as he was able. His wife wrote to his father, General Cox, who resided in England, but who never knew of the marriage, that she was without means, and asking him for assistance. General Cox asked his sister to inquire about her, when she was found living at New Barnet with two children. The respondent appeared to have made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, and to have lived with him in lodgings from January 1886, to October of that year, a child having been born in the interval. The co-respondent got into difficulties after that and left the respondent.

General Cox was called, and spoke as to the letter he got from the respondent and the inquiries he made respecting it.

Evidence having been given as to the cohabitation of the respondent with the co-respondent, and the claim for damages having been withdrawn, the jury under the direction of the learned judge, gave a verdict for the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Butt then pronounced a decree *nisi*, General Cox agreeing to continue the respondent's allowance of £6 per month.

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO.

Outside military circles and some Madrid journals, the Spaniards in general have not taken much interest in the dispute between England and Morocco. The policy of the Madrid Government aims only at keeping up cordial relations with the Sultan, and preventing any European Power from exercising more influence than Spain in Morocco. On March 25, the ten days expired which were given by the British Government to the Sultan for replying to the British Note in which he was asked to allow the cable to be repaired and indemnities to be granted or promised to the British subjects outraged by the Moorish authorities at Cape Juby and other places. The *Imparcial* averred that the Sultan had been advised by the representatives of the other European Powers to resist the British demands. They were said to share in the belief which was held in Spain that the British naval demonstration would not come to anything if the Sultan, simply determined to show the passive resistance and procrastination usual in Mohammedan countries. But advices received at Gibraltar on the evening of March 25 from Tangier reported that the Sultan of Morocco had returned a satisfactory reply to the demands made of him by the British Government. The cable is to be repaired without hindrance when necessary, and the Cape Juby affair is reserved for a separate settlement. Her Majesty's gunboat Curlew has arrived from Cape Juby, and reports that all is quiet there, although the natives maintain a threatening attitude. They recently carried off a flock of sheep belonging to the English factory. Her Majesty's ship Northumberland sailed from Gibralter on March 25 for Tangier.

A good story of Mr. John Bright is recorded in the *Bauziers Gazette*. Some time ago he was fishing in Scotland with a well-known breeder of Basset hounds, who had one of his dogs in the coble. These dogs when standing at ease place their bent legs in a cross-wise manner, which the great Tribune specially noticed all the day, taking a great fancy to the intelligent little animal. Ever afterwards when he met the owner his inquiry was, "How is my cross-legg'd friend ?"

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above bank was held on Monday (25 ult.) at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Livingstone Watson, who presided, stated that the changes in the present balance-sheet compared with that submitted at the last meeting had generally been in the direction of progress and improvement. Their fixed deposits showed a slight increase, but the amount at the credit of current account exhibited some decrease. At the close of 1887 the Bank of Bengal rate was only 4 per cent., but at the end of 1888 it had risen to 7 per cent., and had since gone as high as 12 per cent.—the highest rate attained for many years. The total decrease of deposits was £98,000. Bills payable were stated at £383,000 more than last year, but the actual acceptances by and on account of the bank were really smaller, the incsease amount being caused by including under this head the liability on endorsements of bills receivable. On the other side of the balance-sheet the cash in hand exhibited a decrease of £415,000, showing that the difficulty of employing the funds of the bank which they had experienced in the last few years had, towards the end of 1888, gradually disappeared, and that the sum on hand and earning nothing had run down about as low as they could prudently allow it. Their holding of Indian Government securities had been reduced by £25,500—indeed their holding on this side had been reduced considerably more—and they intended going on making further reductions as suitable opportunities occurred, and, so far as regarded their head office reserves, to confine themselves to sterling securities. Discounts, loans, &c., showed an increasa of £278,000, and bills receivable an increase of £331,000. On the whole, therefore, the year under review had been one of greater activity and of increased business. The profit, however, had been only £2379 more; but they had not all at once benefited by the increased business, and the progress had been mainly in the latter part of the year. The Bank of Bengal rate at the beginning of 1888 was only 4 per cent., and the average of the whole year had been barely 5¼ per cent., against 5⅜ per cent. for 1887. That and a temporary decrease in the productiveness of one of the principal branches, and the advance of the bank rate at home to 5 per cent. in the end of the year, were the reasons why their profit had not been larger. They had recently been making more money than they had been doing for many years. The Indian Bank rate, however, could not continue for long so high as it was at present, and a large portion of their loans were fixed for periods at lower rates. Still, on the whole, the position was very encouraging. The directors had carefully considered and discussed with the bank's solicitors the suggestion made at the last meeting that a portion of the capital should be returned to the shareholders. After full consideration of the advantages and disadvantages on both sides, they had come to the conclusion that it was better to remain as they were. The process of returning capital would be attended with a good deal of trouble, it could hardly fail to have a disturbing influence on the credit of the bank, and, moreover, they were now able to employ profitably the whole of the bank's reserves. They had recently opened a branch at Rangoon, and had arranged for agencies at other places, such as the Persian Gulf, Singapore, and Penang. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. W. L. Alexander seconded the motion. In the discussion which followed a return of capital was again advocated by several speakers, Mr. S. J. Wilde, on the other hand, being of opinion that the capital was too small. Mr. Seeley suggested the appointment of a committee of shareholders. Regret was expressed at the decrease in the reserve fund. Mr. Muspratt stated that the dividend recommended, making 4½ per cent. for the year, had not been earned, as the balance to be carried forwad was smaller than the amount which had been brought forward. The chairman, in reply, stated that they paid 4 per cent. on deposits for a year and less for those left with them for shorter periods. They were receiving some return on the Isleworth property, which they would dispose of as soon as they could do so on advantageous terms. They must hold a substantial sum in reserve against demands which might be made on them. They would be only too glad to add to the reserve fund. It did not appear as if any action was going to be taken in regard to the silver question. To keep up their various establishments they had to spend about £60,600 a year. There was no reason to think that decrease in their current accounts would be permanent. Mr. Crisp (the solicitor), at the request of the chairman, then detailed the course which would have to be taken before a return of capital could be made to the shareholders, and said that, unless there was some strong reason for it, it would not be worth while going through all the difficulty that would be involved. The chairman stated that the matter should be again considered by the directors. He added that the capital was abroad at 2s. the rupee. The motion was then adopted with one dissentient, and the dividend recommended was agreed to. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. E. Charles Morgan was appointed a member of the Board. Some discussion took place respecting the election of auditors, some of the shrreholders suggesting the advisability of appointing one professional auditor, but, on a show of hands being taken, the retiring auditors were re-elected by decided majorities.

THE STORY OF THE SULTAN.

Captain Ernest Rice and the officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship Sultan, disembarked at Plymouth from the P. and O. Steamship Company's new steamship Peninsular, Captain B. Wyatt. The Sultan left Malta, on Wednesday, March 6, for firing, drill, and torpedo practice. Operations were carried on in the Gulf of Comino, and had progressed satisfactorily up to four p. m., when the deck was relieved, Lieutenants Beaumont and Satow being the officers in charge. Before going below, the staff-commander marked out a course, which Captain Rice approved. Shortly afterwards, however, the Sultan, when steaming at a good rate, struck heavily on a sunken reef. The look-out, it is said, had reported breakers ahead, but before the officer on the watch had time to alter the ship's course she struck on the rocks. There was a fresh north-west wind blowing at the time, and the captain having learnt that all water-tight doors were closed, sounded the wells and gave orders for all guns and, stores to be got out of the ship. Finding, however, that the vessel was leaking very badly, Captain Rice deemed it expedient to order the crew to abandon the ship. This was done as speedily as possible, and signals were made to a passing merchant steamer to communicate with the naval authorities at Malta. Steam pumps were sent, and several men-of-war including the Alexandra and Temeraire, proceeded to her assistance. By the following morning the Sultan was full of water; but the Berger Wilhelm, by means of her centrifugal pumps, reduced the water 12 feet. Various attempts were made to tow the vessel off, but they proved unsuccessful, although the bow anchors, cables, and quantities of shells were thrown overboard. Air bags were placed in the fore-peak next to the water-tight compartments, but, all to no purpose. A heavy sea sprang up, and on Thursday, March 14, the ship was swept off the rocks and sank in several fathoms of water. The Commander-in-Chief, who witnessed the disaster then ordered the captain and crew to return to Malta, where a Court of Inquiry was held. Evidence was then given by the most experienced pilots of the port, some with knowledge extending over 50 years, that they had never known or heard of this rock, which stands midway between Malta and Gozo; and, moreover, it is not marked on the admiralty chart. It is reported that while Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, had chart on which the rocks are distinctly marked as lying near the south-east part of the island, the charts supplied to Captain Rice bear no reference whatever to this reef.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

The hearing of the case of "Read and others v. the Bishop of Lincoln" was resumed at Lambeth Palace on March 26, when Sir Horace Davy, Q. C., replied to the arguments of the Bishop of Lincoln's counsel with reference to the protest against the jurisdiction of the court. He pointed out that most of the arguments addressed to his Grace by Sir Walter Phillimore were anticipated by Sir Bartholomew Shower 200 years ago. The same point was then raised in the Queen's Bench, and there could be no doubt that the point of the original jurisdiction of the bishop was discussed. The arguments used now were overruled then. As a fact, the points raised were decided by the Court of Delegates, by the Court of Queen's Bench on two occasions, and ultimately by the House of Lords. It was fully admitted that the Archbishop had full jurisdiction. He dealt at length with the case of the Bishop of St. Davids, and argued that if in this case the Archbishop of Canterbury had the power of deprivation it followed that he also had jurisdiction to try the case. In conclusion Sir Horace Davey submitted that this question had been concluded by authority which was binding upon his Grace and the assessors. Dr. Tristram followed on the same side. The arguments came to a close on March 27, and the Archbishop reserved his decision.

THE DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

"A Private Friend" gives in the *Daily Telegraph* some interesting reminiscences of the late Mr. John Bright :—

Mr. Bright's life and character, he says, were founded and formed upon the simple training of the Society of Friends. His sombre dress, his independent manner, his simplicity of language, the amusements that he shunned, the associates he sought, made it impossible to forget that he was one of the sect. Some of us remember seeing him wear a coat with stand-up collar in the House of Commons, and a broad-brimmed hat; but "Why," he used to ask with a merry face, "did *Punch* always put an eye-glass in my eye? I never wore a single eye-glass." None of us ever saw Lord Palmerston with the straw which *Punch* put in his mouth. Yet that typical mark of Palmerston's popularity connected him justly with with the stable, but the buckish eye-glass which Mr. Chamberlain's Puritan parentage does not forbid was quite unsuitable to the character of Mr. Bright. His Quaker training always gave him a sort of sturdy ease in society. He had not the least of that unrest or deference from which even Cobden, like many other self-made men, was not free. He was never pushing, never unduly familiar, but sometimes abrupt, and a little too apt, now and then, to show contempt, though never of an unkind or undignified sort. The great charm of his manner lay in this simplicity and soundness, and was best enjoyed in friendly company.

Mr. Bright's manners were subdued. He never laughed loudly. A smile, which some who knew him least might have thought to partake of the nature of measureless scorn, and which in harder natures might have thus degenerated, was often on his face. "So thou'at got thy snout in the trough, Charles," was his half-merry, half-reproachful greeting to Gilpin upon his official appointment. Both men had deep in their hearts the principles of Dymond's Essays. I shall never forget the affectionate solemnity with which Gilpin gave me a copy of that interesting work. Its principles and policy will produce in lofty natures dignity of life, though where these are accepted there must be no small difficulty, as Mr. Bright often found, in remaining long a responsible member of an administration. "The authority of civil government," says Dymond, "is a subordinate authority. If from any cause the magistrate enjoins that which is prohibited by the moral law, the duty of obedience is withdrawn. There is in our day no such thing as a moral plenipotentiary."

Mr. Bright's public manner was so natural and excellent, so moving when he was pathetic, so encouraging to his followers whenever he rose to smite hip and thigh his political foes, that many may have supposed he succeeded without effort. But no public man was less careles in the study of effect and even gesture, or more painfully anxious to keep, by any labour or any reserve, to the high level he had reached.

NEVER QUITE AT EASE.

In office Mr. Bright was never quite at ease; there was always the pricking of the moral law of Dymond, a ways a doubtful feeling that to a certain extent his conscience was in others' keeping, and then, as he himself was most ready to admit, he had neither taste nor talent for details of legislation. Old friends even would find it difficult to recall an occasion on which Mr. Bright proposed an amendment in Committee upon a Bill. No man, however, of our time of similar commercial origin and training had taken an uppermost seat in the political hierarchy with the same grace and dignity. There was no strain, no emulation, no seeking for position different from his own; no self-conscious effort to adopt the style of others. Mr. Bright was content to do his work in his own way. He was never heard to wish, as men often do when they become famous, that he had this or that neglected possession or knowledge. Modest as to his own acquirements, we never heard him longing for acquaintance with dead or foreign languages. He knew that his own great strength lay in a most rare taste and talent for the employment of the English tongue, and that gift he did his utmost by reading, by taking notes, by conversation with those who could give the best information, to render perfect.

It was well to avoid Mr. Bright for hours before the delivery of a great speech. His head was then too full for friendly talk. His memory was sometimes painfully charged with much that he had to say. In this matter he was far less at ease than Mr. Gladstone. Professor Huxley says the difficulty of speaking well is when a man is not heedful how he will end. Mr. Bright was always on great occasions provided with a carefully-written peroration. No one could utter without thought such simple, yet exquisitely modelled and balanced sentences as those which conclude his Birmingham speech on temperance, where he looked forward "to that blessed time when there shall no longer be complaining in our streets, and when our garners shall be full, yielding all manner of store.."

HIS POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

In London, next to the House of Commons and his lodgings, Mr. Bright spent most time at the Reform Club. He dined out frequently, and among his most intimate non-political friends, was Mr. Vaughan, the police magistrate. He might often be met with in the smoking-room of the House of Commons, but when he smoked at the club it was usually in the billiard-room. He liked the gentle exercise of the billiard-table and played fairly well. Even at this recreation he despised blunderers, and I remember his jocund rebuke to a Government Law Officer, "Well, Mr. Attorney-General! I hope you will make a better Minister than billiard-player!" He was more at his club than any other eminent man of either party. The enjoyment of a club, he used to say, comes has an only when its rooms very familiar. The Reform Club excellent portrait of Mr. Bright; but why did Mr. Hall plant the foot of this man of peace upon a tiger's skin? He wrote letters, read newspapers, talked and played billiards at the club, but his speeches were prepared at home. His handwriting was small and scholarly. To the platform he would always take his hat, and, bridging the opening with a paper, would place his notes, unseen by the audience, upon the brim. Sometimes he would make use of the inside of the hat for sheet after sheet of the notes he had done with. He had a knack of most effective and generally impromptu parenthesis, which any reader of his speeches will recognise.

Mr. Bright's political force was the greater because of his intense power of concentration. His mind was always tending to focus a hostile position against which he threw himself with almost irresistible vehemence. In the Parliament of 1880 his feelings slowly but firmly, gathered against what is known as the Irish party. It was this which made the House of Commons so disagreeable to him after the events of 1885. "He seems ready for any phase of madness," was Mr. Bright's remark upon the conduct of a London editor. Even in 1880 he began to feel the weight of age. At seventy whon old friends greeted his November birthday, he spoke of himself sorrowfully as "inducted that day into the order of old men." In 1879 he wrote, "I have not the spirit and energy of days now past. I am incessantly asked to attend meetings, and have to send unfavourable replies." Only some of his friends knew how near he was to retirement from public life in 1885. To one he wrote in December of that year: "If I had followed my own feelings since the end of the session, I should not have consented to become a member of the new Parliament, for I am anxions to free myself from political work and responsibility;" and in the same year: "You will say I am growing old, which is true, and am nervous, which is also true. I can see the result which I aim at, but in a complicated question I now move with a certain difficulty and doubt. You will blame me, but when age comes upon you, you will be able to make allowance for what now you scarcely understand." Then, when the great schism of 1886 occurred, Mr. Bright spared weapons of words to strike at the policy of Mr. Gladstone. In the heat of the election of 1886, he wrote to a Gladstonian friend: "You have a great leader, but whether not a great misleader time will prove. The ruin for years, it may be, of a great party, is not a triumph to boast of—at present that is the only certain result of recent statesmanship."

Mr. Bright never condescended to that provision of "baits" for the electors to which both parties have since the enlargement of the franchise shown a disposition. Writing to a friend, three years ago, upon one of these schemes, he said: "It has a tempting look to working men, and may be a good bait for them at an election. Such an idea has no weight with me. I would only ask their support on the ground of solid and just legislation for them, and this scheme is not solid and may be unjust."

Mr. Bright rose to eminence and power by the possession of some of the rarest endowments of mankiod: to the aristocracy of nature he undoubtedly belonged. and, when his whole heart was not engaged on one side, political discord became to him offensive. "A wise Government and a virtuous people" was his prescription for political progress; albeit as age fell upon him he seemed to be at times less certain whether the contrabution of the people to this perfect harmony was not occasionally in some arrear. Strong gentle, ardent, just, fearless, firm, and pure, we may describe him, as he himself described Cobden, "One of the best and noblest Englishmen of our time." In his own words, he loved "that sublime justice which injures no one," and laboured for that good government and that freedom which He who is supreme over all lands and all peoples will in His own good time make the possession of all His children.

MR. BRIGHT AND INDIA.

The *Times*, in its obituary notice of Mr. Bright, says :—

It was undoubtedly a bold measure for Mr. Gladstone to propose in 1868 that Mr. Bright should become Secretary for India, though, indeed, the condition of the Indian Empire at that period was very different from what it had been in 1853, and even later, when Mr. Bright had thundered in the house of Commons and on public platforms against the enormities of the East India Company. His first important speech on the subject was delivered in June 1853, in the debate on Sir Charles Wood's Bill for the better Government of India—a Bill which may be shortly described as attemping a *via media*, to reform the Company by introducing a number of Crown nominees on the Board of Directors. Mr. Bright was against any such compromise. He attacked the whole system of the Company's government. He thought the Leadenhall Street system far too irresponsible, and far too likely to produce a tyrannical and short-sighted method of government, and moreover, he objected to its ill-defined and clumsy relations to the Board of Control. He said :—

"If the Government thinks it right to have six good directors, let them abolish the twelve bad ones. . . . What I should like to know, would have been done if India had been conquered by the troops of the Crown? We should then never have sent some thirty men into a by-street of London to distribute patronage and govern a great country. The government of India would then have been made a department of the Government, with a Council and a Minister of State. But it appears that the old system of hocus pocus is still to be carried on."

The proposals of Mr. Bright were not carried into effect at the time, but four years later came the Indian Mutiny, and in the beginning of the session of 1858, Lord Palmerston's Government introduced a Bill for putting the possessions of the East India Company under the direct authority of the Crown. Then came the Conspiracy Bill and the fall of Lord Palmerston, after which the question was taken up by the new Government; a second India Bill was introduced and withdrawn, and a third India Bill, which ultimately became law, was brought in in the month of June. It was on this occasion that Mr. Bright proposed a great measure of decentralisation, going so far as to suggest the abolition of the office of Governor-General and the construction of five Presidencies, with capitals at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore. Mr. Bright proposed also a large number of remedial measures, and the issuing of a proclamation offering a general amesty, maintaining the sacredness of adoption, and announcing complete equality in all religions. Again, in the same session, we find him speaking with great force and eloquence in defence of a despatch of a Lord Ellenborough's condemning the proclamation in which Lord Canning had threatened something like confiscation to the talookdars or landowners of Oude. Next year he took up the question of Indian finance, and spoke very earnestly on Sir Charles Wood's proposal to raise a loan of 5,000,000l. for the Indian Exchequer. He dwelt on the alarming financial condition of India, and on the great and increasing responsibilities which this country was undertaking with regard to it, and after enlarging upon the vast and increasing expenditure he asked what was the end to which things must come. "Either," he replied, "the government of India must come to an end, or England itself must become tributary to India;" and in a peroration, which, though it excited great anger in some quarters, yet had a powerful effect of another kind in others, he added :

"I hope that you will not show to the would that although your fathers conquered the country you have not the ability to govern it. . . . I hope that no future historian will have to say that the arms of England in India were irresistable, and that an ancient empire fell before their victorious progress, yet that finally India was avenged, because the power of her conqueror was broken by the intolerable burdens and evils which she cast upon her victim, and that this wrong was accomplished by a waste of human life and a waste of wealth which England, with all her power, was unable to bear."

The subsequent occasions on which Mr. Bright has spoken on Indian affairs have not been very numerous, but his language has always been of the same kind; his cry has uniformly been that the responsibilities of the Empire were so great already that a wise policy should aim rather at diminishing than at extending them. He has, therefore, been always opposed to frontier wars, more especially to the last Afghan War, and he has always warmly supported any measures for the development of the native resources of India.

PIGOTT'S DIARY.

The Press Association learns from a Nationalist source that preparations for the completion of the evidence on behalf of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were being actively pushed forward in Ireland. In county Limerick Mr. John Condon, solicitor, Newcastle West, was engaged in the collection of evidence; Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P., was similarly occupied in county Cork; and Mr. Moriarty, of Tralee, in county Kerry; while in every other county from which evidence has been brought by the *Times*, a solicitor is engaged in whom the Nationalist party have entire confidence. The selection of the witnesses has been guided with a view to afford a favourable comparison with those called on behalf of the *Times*. It is believed that two Archbishops and several Bishops will enter the witness-box, together with a number of Catholic and Protestant clergymen and Mayors of many provincial towns, chairmen of local authorities, and officials of the National League branchee, several evicted tenants, and tenants from every estate on which the Plan of Campaign has been adopted. It is hoped that the case for the Irish members will be concluded in three or four weeks.

The Press Association says :—We have reason to believe that, in addition to a diary covering one of the most eventful periods of Pigott's life, several interesting documents in the shape of letters and memoranda have found their way into the possession of Messrs. Lewis and Lewis. Great reticence is observed as to the contents of these documents, which will, it is declared lead to further sensations in the Commission Court; but the report is current that several prominent pubic men, whose names have not hitherto been mentioned in connection with the case, are now proved to have had correspondence with Pigott. Some of the letters are said to be of little value for the purposes of the defence, as inasmuch as they relate solely to applications for pecuniary assistance; but the diary and memoranda are—if the report is to be credited—full of material details, and it stated that new light will be thrown upon the negociations leading up to the production of the forged letters.

Mr. Houston has written to a friend to say that he reserves his explanations as to the Pigot episode, but, that in due time, they will certainly be forthcoming.

GREEK RAILWAY ROUTE TO INDIA.

The short railway between Athens and the Piræus, constructed in 1869, was, until six years ago, the only line in Greece. Another short line was then opened from Pyrgos to Catacolo. In 1885 a line was made from Athens to Laurium, with the object of improving the communication with the district in that neighbourhood, where rich silver and lead mines, which had not been worked for twenty centuries, had been reopened some years previously. There is now at Laurium (says Mr. W. H. D. Haggard, in his report on Greek Finance) a flourishing settlement of nearly 10,000 souls on the spot where, less than twenty-five years ago, the population was represented by bands of brigands, who made it their head-quarters. The net profits from the working of the mines and the re-smelting of the old scoriæ amounted in the second half of 1888 to £20,000.

During the last three years several new railways have been opened. The most important project yet decided upon, however, is that of a line, 390 kilometres in length, between the Piræus and Larissa, which is likely to be proceeded with shortly. This will connect with the Turkish lines, and thus Greece will for the first time be united to the European railway system. Not only are great local advantages expected from the enterprise, but it is hoped that the line may prove the main artery of European trade with the East. Athens will then be within three days of London, instead of, as at present, five, and that only under the most favourable conditions. It is proposed, Mr. Haggard tells us, in connection with this railway to establish a line of large steamers to run from the Piræus to Egypt, and thus, by shortening the route to India, it is hoped at Athens that traffic may be diverted from Brindisi, and the Piræus become in fact the emporium of commerce with the East. "It is evident in any case," the writer adds, "that the construction of this line must be fraught with very important effects on the finances of Greece." A telegram from Athens has been published which states that the Greek Government has proposed a loan of 80,000,000 drachmas for the projected railway.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Telegraphing from Berlin on Friday night (22nd ult.) the correspondent of the *Daily News* said :—

Count Herbert Bismarck's journey to London naturally attracts considerable attention here. In official quarters the political character of the journey is denied, and it is represented as a mere holiday trip. Yet this representation meets with but little credit here. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* itself publishes a statement relative to his journey, with the characteristic addition that during the last few days the Count repeatedly had long conferences with the Emperor. Lord Charles Beresford's visit to Berlin, the great distinction with which he was treated here by the Court and Government, Sir Edward Malet's long stay in London, and now Count Bismarck's visit are, it is advanced, at least symptoms that some negotiations are pending between the two Powers. This supposition cannot be weakened by the thin pretence that the Foreign Minister went to England only for pleasure. On the other hand, the rumours stating that we are on the eve of an Anglo-German alliance are, as I pointed out a few days since, exaggerated. But I learn that it is not impossible that Germany and England will come to a written agreement embodying the principles of their further colonial policy in those parts of the world where German and British interests come into contact.

On the same date the *Standard* correspondent telegraphed :—

The positive statement of a London morning paper that Count Bismarck's visit to England has nothing to do with political matters is received with considerable doubt in Berlin. It is thought to be more than probable that he will take the opportunity to discuss with Lord Salisbury certain extra-European questions in which England and Germany are equally interested.

On Sunday 24th, both the correspondents sent further reports to their journals. The *Daily News* telegram was as follows :—

The entire German press indulges in supposition and conjectures as to the object of Count Herbert Bismarck's journey to London. In general, the papers now say that the Count's first object is to bring about an agreement on the principles of the Colonial policy to be pursued by Great Britain and Germany. Besides East and South-West Africa, Samoa will be especially the subject of discussion. The settlement of affairs there, and particularly the framing of an understanding between Germany and the United States, does not seem to progress so smoothly as was expected when the idea of a conference came before the public again. In fact the meeting of the conference has been once more postponed, and it is now stated by the semi-official *Post* that it will perhaps not begin till May. The *Kolnische Zeitung* says that owing to the attitude of the United States it is natural that Germany should seek to come to a full agreement with England before the conference begins. The news that Count Herbert's first visit was made to Lord Rosebery at Epsom has also been commented on here, although it is well known that both gentlemen are old and intimate friends. One morning paper, however, remarks that the weakened position of the present Government in England makes it advisable for Prince Bismarck to have some communication with those persons who may sooner or later come into power in England. As Lord Rosebery would presumably take the Foreign Department if a Liberal Cabinet were in office, it was natural that he should be informed of the intentions of the German Government. These comments seem to be rather far-fetched, as it would be against all the traditions of German diplomacy to negotiate with any prominent member of the Opposiion.

The *Standard's* report was :—

I am in a position to furnish the following statement with regard to the political import of Count Bismark's visit to England. It is a mistake to suppose that the purpose of the journey is to conclude an Anglo-German alliance. The Triple Alliance is as strong as ever, and it is open to doubt whether it would be strengthened by extension. Certain events in Hungary and Italy, apparently unfavourable to it, have not as yet given the slightest anxiety. The troubles in Pesth are of a local and domestic character, and in Italy the Opposition cannot succeed in overcoming the popular distrust of France. Consequently there is no urgent need for an Anglo-German alliance. Moreover, the relations of Great Britain and Germany continue excellent, and Germany itself would be satisfied with an attitude of benevolent neutrality on the part of England in certain eventualities. The purpose of Count Bismarck's journey is, not the conclusion of an alliance, but the arrival at an understanding on pending colonial questions. With regard to Samoa, this result is to be attained, if possible, before the meeting of the Berlin Conference, and Lord Salisbury is to be informed in detail of the German views of the dispute. Furthermore, a complete *entente* is to be sought on East African affairs, and the English Premier is to receive the fullest information with regard to the Wissmann Expedition. The duration of the blockade and the question of Dr. Peters's Emin Expedition are also to be discussed, as well as the regulation of affairs in German South-West Africa. Germany, in short, attaches the greatest importance to the attainment of a full understanding with England on all colonial and extra-European questions.

Count Bismarck will also discuss the arrangements for the Emperor William's visit to England, although it is not a matter for immediate consideration, as no definitive arrangements have been made as to the Imperial meetings at Berlin.

The *Borsenzeitung* of March 23 again refers to Count Bismarck's visit to London, and declares that the principal object of his journey is to settle difficulties in connection with colonial affairs. Among such questions the foremost place is given to the South Sea Islands, difficulties in this connection having recently arisen by the British annexation of the Hevery Group, which there is reason to believe, is regarded by Germany as contrary to treaty.

On March 26 the correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Berlin wrote :—

In connection with Count Herbert Bismark's visit to London the *Vossische Zeitung* quotes passages from the article from the *Morning Post* on the relations of England with Germany. Commenting on your assurance that England is at present content with an *entente cordiale* which premits harmonious co-operation in two intricate matters, the *Vossische Zeitung* says:—"Germany can also be content with this co-oporation and much would have been already achieved if, after all that has happened in the recent past, the same understanding between the two Powers as had previously existed could be restored even if that understanding concerned only East Africa and Samoa." The "benevolent neutrality" of Great Britain towards the Continental alliance of peace would not thereby be in the least degree compromised.

A GREAT DYNAMITE PLOT.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Zurich incident assumes quite unexpected proportions, and it cannot but be considered as established that a vast plot has been organised throughout Russia for the perpetration of a new series of attempts against the life of the Czar, and against other persons of the highest rank. Numerous arrests have been made in St. Petersburg, as well as at Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, Odessa, and other towns, especially in Southern Russia. The names of several of the arrested have transpired, and the Jewish element seems to be strongly represented among them. The man who was killed by the explosion at Zurichberg, the Jewish student Bernstein, was one of the principle leaders of the conspiracy which has now been unmasked, and he war also the organiser of the unsuccesful plot against the Czar on the 13th of March, two years ago. It is said that the Czar displayed the most absolute coolness when informed of all these details.

The *News Wiener Layblatt* professes to have information of another attempt against the Czar and Czarina, this time on the occasion of their journey from St. Petersburg to Gatchina. Two old rails are said to have been laid across the line not far from the Gatchina Station. The engine-driver of the imperial train noticed the obstruction in time to pull up, and the train was delayed for several minutes while the rest of the line to the station was carefully examined. The police were at once on the alert, and several arrests were made in St. Petersburg during the night of the 19th. The story is not confirmed.

According to the Belgrade correspondent of the *Standard* Queen Natalie has given an assurance that she will not attempt to return to Servia at present, and King Milan has thereupon resolved to leave at noon to-day for Constantinople. His departure at once frees the hands of the Government, who will be able forthwith to enter upon the policy and the Radical reforms which a feeling of delicacy restrained them from initiating while the ex-king was in the country.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH.

The April number of *Temple Bar* contains what purports to be the true story of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph. "All other versions as to the causes or circumstances of his death," we are told, "are fanciful."

THE FIRST CLOUDS.

As long ago as 1885, says the writer, clouds began to gather over the Prince's domestic life. The Wittelsbach blood apparently began to work in him. After a long period of rest, he began to crave for excitement again. He grew more reckless in his shooting expeditions, exposed himself unnecessarily to danger, and was eager for adventures. His physical strength was not equal to the demands which he had made upon it, and he had to revive himself with stimulants. His temper got spoiled. He passed from fits of deep moodiness to angry paroxysms, in which he spoke roughly to everybody about him. His irregularities began to be noticed, rumours of them reached his wife, and there were painful domestic scenes. The Princess Stephanie was too much in love with her husband to let herself be abandoned, especially as she saw, with a wife's penetration, that her husband's courses were leading him to perdition. Better than anybody she marked the deterioration in his health, manners, and character, produced by his altered style of living, and she made desperate attempts to save him, though, perhaps, she did not always use the best means to this end. He, on his side, was too ill-pleased with himself to take her expostulations in good part, and sharp words on both sides gradually led to more violent scenes of recrimination. At last a complete estrangement supervenened and the pair lived as much as possible apart. The Crown Prince was clearly in an unsound state of mind.

EVIDENCES OF INSANITY.

When dining alone, the Prince would, if dissatisfied with what was brought him, dash glasses and dishes off the table with a sweep of the hand. He went about slamming doors. He stormed at servants and threatened them. It also began to be observed by his *entourage* that he had contracted a taste for low company, which was quite at variance with his naturally refined instincts. Cabmen and the least respectable of music-hall comics were invited to sing before him in private parties, to which only boon companions were admitted, and at which a great deal was drunk. He became haunted by two fixed ideas—one, that he should die mad like his kinsman the late King of Bavaria; and the other, that he might possibly be saved if he

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. Browne, with the English mails of the 29th March, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following isthe list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children — Lieut Bethune, Lieut Jeffcoat
Mr C E Johnson — Lieut Vyvyan
Miss Barclay — Mr Watkins
Miss Seabrook — Mr Annal
Sister Francis — Mr Jenkins
Miss Hawkins — Miss Blakeway
Miss Carter

FROM NAPLES.

Col Lance — Mr Dixon
Capt Radcliffe

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Ludham — Rev H Beresford
Mr Alston — Mr Sturge
Mr Sawers

FROM VENICE.—Mr C K Hawkins.
FROM PORT SAID.—Mr Meyers.
FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Forrin.
FROM ADEN.
Sergt J Hodges, R A — Hom. E West, R A

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince of Wales, who accompanied by the Princess and their daughters, opened on Monday the new building for the head-quarters of the Artists' Volunteer Corps in the Euston-road.

Prince Albert Victor on Monday opened a new Home for Working Boys at Bethnal-green, which had been established in memory of the late Mr. Herbert Webbe.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lords Stratheden and Campbell moved a resolution affirming the propriety of making the conclusions of the recent Colonial Conference the basis for further legislation, but Lord Knutsford replied that the initiative of any scheme of federation must proceed from the colonies. On Tuesday the sitting was of brief duration. Last night the Marquis of Salisbury referred in sympathetic terms to the loss which Parliament had sustained in the deaths of the Duke of Buckingham and Mr. John Bright, sentiments which were responded to by Earl Granville.

In the House of Commons on Friday, in Committee of Supply, Sir W. Harcourt spoke at length in condemnation of the part which the Attorney-General had taken on behalf of the *Times* before the Special Commission. The Attorney-General replied in vindication of himself, and a long, heated and occasionally violent debate followed, the amendment for a reduction of the vote being negatived by 286 against 206. On Monday the Attorney-General explained an error in his previous statement concerning the communication of Pigott's letters to Sir C. Russell. In Committee on Naval Defence Lord G. Hamilton moved a resolution authorizing the expenditure of £21,500,000, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer approved. Sir E. Reed objected to the financial arrangement, and the debate was adjourned. On Tuesday the House was engaged in discussing the Civil Service Estimates. In the evening Mr. Buxton moved a resolution for an address to the Crown praying for the calling of a conference of the Powers to adopt measures for the suppression to the slave-trade. After a practically unanimous debate the Government accepted the resolution. On Wednesday the second reading of the Sunday Closing Bill for public houses was carried, after debate by 179 against 157. Last night the proceedings were generally in Committee of Supply on the Estimates.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., who had been for 24 hours gradually sinking, died on Wednesday morning at half-past 8 o'clock.

The Duke of Buckingham, Chairman of Committee, of the House of Lords, died on Tuesday aged 65. The dukedom becomes extinct, but other peerages pass to collateral branches.

OBITUARY.—Mr. John Bright ; Duke of Buckingham ; Hon. G. Dawnay ; Lord Fraser, Very Rev. M. Bonnor J. Woolley, M.A., Mr. C. F. T. Steinway, Lady Romilly, Lady Euins.

Mr. J. Guerin, J. P., formerly of Manchester, was killed on Tuesday while hunting at Mallow.

Mr. R. Duncombe Shafto, who for many years represented North Durham in Parliament, died on Friday aged 83.

The 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the Royal Agricultural Society was commemorated on Tuesday, by the Queen's command, by a dinner at St. Jame's Palace, at which the Prince of Wales presided.

The arguments in relation to the protest of the Bishop of Lincoln against the jurisdiction of the Archbishop's Court were concluded on Wednesday, and the Primate reserved his decision.

The election for the Gorton Division of Lancashire resulted on Friday in the return of Mr. Mather, Gladstonian, by a majority of 846 votes over Mr. Hatch, his Conservative opponent.

James Cox, a well-known racing book-maker, was run over and killed by an express train near Macclesfield on Friday.

During some blasting operations in a colliery near Consett on Saturday a charge prematurely exploded, killing one man and dangerously injuring another.

The boiler of a donkey engine on board the ship British Yeoman, which was being unloaded at Queenstown on Tuesday, suddenly burst, killing one man and severely injuring four others.

A woman living at Haltwhistle on Monday took her three children from their home, and drowned herself and all of them in a stream.

Queen Victotia on Wednesday proceeded from Biarritz to San Sebastian, where Her Majesty met the Queen Regent of Spain, with whom she lunched. The Royal reception was most cordial.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, nephew of King Charles, was on Tuesday officially proclaimed at Bucharest as heir to the throne of Roumania.

The German Federal Council has referred to a special committee at Berlin certain amendments to the Criminal Code which will imply further severe restrictions on the Press. This intimation has excited much bitterness among the Liberal newspapers of Germany.

The 25th article of the Army Bill, which has been the subject of protracted and angry debates in the Hungarian Parliament, was passed on Tuesday by 253 votes against 144.

A notification was made on Tuesday to the Dutch Chamber that at a Cabinet Council it had been decided that the King is no longer capable of carrying on the government of the country, and that the Council of State would shortly make a proposition for the future conduct of affairs.

The French Ministry were defeated on Tuesday in the Chamber, which, by 387 votes against 137, passed a Bill modifying the position of General Treasurers of Departments.

The resumption of an active position as a French citizen by M. Antoine, lately as an Alsatian Deputy in the German Reichsrath, has been converted into an opposition to General Boulanger.

Four French torpedo boats which left Havre on the 21st inst. were over taken by a storm, which compelled three of them to return in a damaged condition, while the fourth foundered with the crew of 12 men.

King Milan has left Vienna, and it is believed that he will remain in Servia until it is definitively settled that Queen Natalie shall not return to Belgrade.

Count Peter Schouvaloff, the well-known Russian diplomatist, and formerly Russian Ambassador in London, died on Friday.

The Mahdist dervishes have been defeated in Darfour and Kordofan, and a native officer, arrived at Alexandria from Khartoum, states that a Mahdist expedition in which he took part was utterly defeated by Emin Pasha, who is supreme at Bahr-el-Gazelle.

The Congo mail which arrived in Brussels on Saturday brought no communications from Mr. Stanley, but news is certainly expected from him next week.

The United States Senate by a majority has confirmed the President's nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Minister to France. The President has nominated Mr. R. T. Lincoln as Minister to London, and Mr. [illegible]ok Egan as Minister to Chili.

A telegram from Zanzibar states that the German Admiral had bombarded Saadani.

The natives in the neighbourhood of Walfish Bay have raided into Portuguese territory, and are now stopping all traders, demanding to be supplied with ammunition.

In Matabeleland also there is some disorder, a native chief having forbidden the transit through his country of all white men and their wagons.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE ATTACK ON THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ON FRIDAY, 22nd ult., in the House of Commons, the consideration of the vote on account was resumed in Committee of Supply by Sir W. Harcourt, who, in a speech of great length, criticised in much detail the conduct of the Attorney-General in connection with the inquiry before the Special Commission.

Pointing out that the duty of the Attorney-General was to advise the Crown and its Ministers and the House of Commons in all matters, whether foreign or domestic, he asked how Sir R. Webster came to be the private counsel of the *Times* in the proceedings before the Commission, and how far his acceptance of that position was consistent with his duties ; and in the course of an elaborate argument he insisted that he went beyond his duty to the State in accepting the position of counsel to the *Times*. He raised no objection to Sir R. Webster acting as counsel in a horse case or a running-down case, but the proceedings before the Commission were in the nature of a State inquiry in which he would of necessity have to advise the Government, and he asked whether the Attorney-General had directly or indirectly advised the Government in relation to the case either before or after the Commission, and whether the Government assented to his taking up the position of counsel to the *Times*. Dwelling upon the way in which the evidence was obtained, he insisted that the Government must have assisted in obtaining it, and from this he concluded that the inquiry was a public and not a private one, but without the safeguards always attaching to an inquiry conducted on behalf of the Crown, and against the absence of those safeguards he entered an emphatic protest. Turning next to the evidence of Pigott and his relations with Mr. Soames, which he discussed with much minuteness, he challenged the Attorney-General to say whether he knew the character of Pigott, and that the correspondence between Pigott and Mr. Houston had been destroyed before those witnesses were put into the box. In conclusion, he severely condemned what he regarded as the disgraceful apology made in Court on behalf of the *Times* to Mr. Parnell, and challenged the Attorney-General to make amends in a more generous spirit.

The Attorney-General, who was loudly cheered on the Conservative benches, emphatically repudiated the assertion that he had appeared in the inquiry as representing the Government, and with much warmth he denied the charge of piling up matters of prejudice against the Irish members and of vouching the authenticity of the letters, while as to the insinuation that the Government consented to the appointment of the Commission on his advice or because he vouched for the letters, there was not, he said, the shadow of a foundation for it. He then proceeded to deal categorically which the charges made against him, to all of which he gave an indignant denial, and as regarded the charge that the keeping back of the names of witnesses was improper, it was done, he said, in the light of day with the approval of the judges and with the knowledge of the counsel for the defendants ; and the charge, he maintained, was evidently made not so much to injure him as to discredit the tribunal. As to the letter which, it was said, showed the true character of Pigott, he gave it, he said, to Sir C. Russell before Pigott was put into the box, and it was therefore, idle to suggest that he kept back information regarding Pigott which he ought to have disclosed, and in this connection he paid a tribute to Mr. Soames. If he had been guilty of the conduct imputed to him he would indeed be a disgrace to the Bar of England. (Cheers.) He denied absolutely and entirely that he had appeared before the Commission as the representative of her Majesty's Government. ("Oh," and Ministerial cheers.) As in the case of "O'Donnelly Walter" he had appeared as private counsel for the *Times*. Whether he was right or wrong in assuming that position was for the present purpose immaterial, and he was free to admit that he could well imagine that considering the length of time this case had taken there might be a question as to whether or not, from his own personal point of view, it was an appropriate thing to do. (Opposition cheers.) It was necessary for the right hon. gentleman to assume that the only matter to be discussed, either in "O'Donnell *v.* Walter," or in the case before the Commission, was the genuineness of the facsimile letters, and he submitted that it was a little unfair to assert across the floor of that House——

Mr. Biggar : Oh, oh !

The Chairman : If the hon. member cannot restrain himself I shall have to invite him to withdraw. (Hear, hear.)

The Attorney-General : It was a little unfair for the right hon. gentleman to assert across the floor of this House that I knew Pigott to be an infamous witness, and that the facsimile letters could not be supported, and that therefore I occupied weeks and months in piling up every item of prejudice, in order that the character of the hon. member for Cork might be discredited. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt : I only said that on the hypothesis that the Attorney-General knew the character of Pigott. (Hear, hear.)

The Attorney-Geearal said he knew of the most damaging statement respecting Pigott about the middle of December, but he must remind the Committee that the Lord Chief Justice himself stated in the course of "O'Donnell *v.* Walter," that, so far as the bulk of hon. members below the gangway were concerned, charges even greater than the accusation in connection with the alleged *facsimile* letter had still to be investigated. He would not appeal to the judgment of members below the gangway, but he would leave it to any honourable man in that House——(Parnellite cries of "Withdraw,")

The Chairman was understood to rule the language of the hon. and learned gentleman out of order.

An Irish Member : The idea of your talking like that.

The Chairman : These constant interruptions was out of order. I must order the hon. member for South Mayo (Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien) to retire. (Ministerial cheers, Parnellite cries of "Don't retire," and renewed calls of "Order.")

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien : Mr. Courtney, I didn't open my lips. (Parnellite cheers.)

The Chairman : The hon. member for South Mayo was grossly disorderly, and I order him to retire. (Ministerial cheers, and cries of "Don't" from the Parnellites.)

Mr. O'Brien : Mr. Courtney, I didn't open my lips (Renewed Home Rule cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : Mr. Courtney, I wish to ask you on a point of order whether, when you charge a member of this House with disorderly conduct by interruptions and when that member pledges his word to the House and to you that he never opened his lips, you are going to put the lie upon him—"Oh," and Parnellite cheers)—before the House, and without investigation or affording him the opportunity of making out his case, to hold him guilty of a charge he denies. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Pinkerton : I sat beside the hon. gentleman, and I can positively assure you, Mr. Courtney, that he did not interrupt. (Home Rule cheers.)

The Chairman : I accept the disclaimer in this instance, but the hon. member for South Mayo has repeatedly interrupted in a loud voice, and I warn him not to do so again. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr O'Brien : I must disclaim it Mr. Courtney You have put upon me a charge which you are perfectly unjustified in making. (Home Rule cheers.)

The Chairman : I have accepted the disclaimer of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Brien : But you repeat the charge. ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Order.")

The Chairman : Does the hon. member disclaim having interrupted before ?

Mr. O'Brien : I consider your conduct very unfair, monstrous conduct. (Home Rule cheers and Ministerial cries of "Order.")

The Chairman called upon the Attorney-General to proceed with his speech.

Mr. O'Brien : Mr. Courtney. (Shouts of "Order.")

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : I rise to a point of order. (Renewed interruption.)

Mr. O'Brien : Mr. Courtney upon a point of order—in withdrawing the charge against me you repeated it again. I say you have acted unjustly in doing so. (Cheers from the Parnellities and cries of "Order."

The Chairman : I think the hon. member can scarcely have understood me. I accepted his disclaimer of having interrupted with disorder on this occasion. I am under the impression having observed him repeatedly during this discussion, that he interrupted on former occasions was disorder. If he makes a disclaimer of those interruptions also I will accept it, but I do not understand that up to the present he has disclaimed the previous interruptions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Brien : Mr. Courtney, I have not committed any interruption whatever beyond ordinary cheering. (Parnellite cheers, and cries of "Withdraw.")

The Chairman : I accept that statement. (Renewed cheers from the Irish members.)

The Attorney-General, continuing his speech, said he willingly withdrew the expression he had used. He had been misunderstood inasmuch as he had no intention of drawing any distinction between hon. members sitting in various sections of the House. He declined to say whether, since the case arose, he had advised her Majesty's Government on any particular point, and the right hon. gentleman knew that he was not entitled to do so ; but he could say that for the suggestion that he had vouched for the authenticity of the letters to her Majesty's Government, and that otherwise there would have been no Commission at all, there was not the slightest foundation. (cheers.) He next denied that he saw the "facsimile letter' before it was published, and declared that he did not see or have anything to do with, any of the letters until the trial of "O'Donnell *v.* Walter," and he concluded by accepting full responsibility for the apology, which, he said, went to the very extreme of his duty.

Mr. O'Connor : I rise to a point of order, Mr. Courtney. I beg to call the attention of the Committee to a fact evident to the whole Committee. A question was asked by my hon. friend, the senior member for Northampton, whether any member of this House still doubted that the letters attributed to my hon. friend, the member for Cork—(cries of "Order" and Parnellite cheers)—were forgeries ; the hon. gentleman, the member for the City of London—(renewed Ministerial cries of "Order" and Parnellite cheers)—by signs patent to everybody in this House—(order, order)—signified—(order)—and many others—(order)—signified—(loud cries of "Order"). If you, Mr. Courtney, rule me out of order I will immediately resume my seat. (Opposition cheers.) The member for the City of London, who now assents to my statement, signified that he still was prepared to assert that some of the letters attributed to my hon. friend were genuine letters. I call upon him either to withdraw that statement—(loud cries of "Order")—

The Chairman (interposing) : Order, order ! That is not a point of order. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (to Sir R. Fowler) : Coward ! (Parnellite cheers, and many cries of "Coward !" Ministerial cries of "Order !" "Name !" "Fowler !" and "Withdraw !")

The Chairman : Order, order ! The incident of the question put by the hon. member for Northampton occurred some time ago, and there were, no doubt, responses made which I need not comment upon. (Parnellite cheers.) The hon. member for Cork rose and made a statement of a more distinct and specific character. To that there was no response, and with that the incident closed. I must now call upon the hon. member for the Scotland Division to withdraw the words which I heard him throw across the House. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Chaplin, paying a high tribute to the honour and ability of the Attorney-General, censured Sir W. Harcourt for unfairly and improperly discussing matters which were *sub-judice*, and challenged him to go into the witness-box and deny the charges which he himself made against the Irish members a few years ago.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor took exception to the Attorney-General's conduct generally, and said the surrender of the Pigott letter by him was not made until it had been proved in open court that Sir Charles Russell had called for it. (Opposition cheers.) The worse the case against him the holier and more sanctimonious did the Attorney-General become. (Opposition cheers.) Did the learned Attorney-General take any part in framing the terms of the reference to the tribunal in which his own client was the prosecutor ?

The Attorney-General : None whatever.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : Did he never attend the Cabinet meeting when the bill was considered ?

The Attorney-General : Never.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : Did he never see the bill ?

The Attorney-General : Certainly, I saw it.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : Ah. What a blessing cross-examination is.

The Attorney-General : The hon. member may think the observation very clever, but I said last session I had nothing to do with the operation.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked why the Attorney-General was allowed to see the bill and the hon. and learned member for South Hackney was not allowed that privilege. Was the bill shown to his hon. friend, the member for the city of Cork, who was to be tried before the tribunal for complicity in murder ? (Irish cheers.) Did it not show the partisanship of the Government that they allowed the counsel for one of the parties to see the bill constituting the tribunal ? Was it true that counsel for the *Times* selected the tribunal ?

The Attorney-General : I protest against these insinuations. (Ministerial cheers and ironical Opposition cheers.) There is not a shadow of foundation for the suggestion, and I shall decline to notice insinuations of this kind. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor : I do not deal in insinuations. I will tell the Committee some facts the Attorney-General will not venture to deny. Was he not asked by the hon. and learned member for South Hackney whether the Government intended to follow precedent and give the leaders of the Opposition an opportunity of being consulted as to the judges.

The Attorney-General : There is not the slightest foundation for the statement. The sole communication was whether the names of the judjes were going to be put in the bill, and I said I did not know.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor concluded by denouncing the meanness of the terms in which the Attorney-General had withdrawn the forged letters.

Sir J. Lubbock thought the discussion was calculated to impair the character of that House as a business-like assembly, and to raise a question as to its impartiality. He appealed to hon. members below the gangway to allow the business of the country to proceed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chaplin, rising to address the Committee, was met with frequent interruptions from the Parnellites. He asked the hon. member for North Fermanagh (Mr. W. Redmond) to spare him, at least, from his discourteous interruptions. Members on the Conservative side were not in the habit of perpetually and habitually interrupting members on the other side.

Mr. W. Redmond : You interrupted me four times last night. (Cries of "Order.")

The Chairman : I am sorry to have to ask the hon. member for North Fermanagh to restrain himself. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Redmond : Nothing was further from my mind than to wilfully interrapt the right hon. gentleman. Surely he must remember that he interrupted me flagrantly last night. ("Oh," and cheers.)

Mr. Chaplain was further alluding to this matter, when

The Chairman said he hoped the right hon. gentleman would have a proper estimate of the relative value of these interruptions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chaplin acknowledged that they were unworthy of notice—(hear, hear) —and went on to express the intense satisfaction generally felt at the Attorney-General's speech. In conclusion he twitted the right hon. gentleman, the member for Derby, with his extraordinary change of language towards the Irish members.

Mr. Labouchere detailed some of the principal incidents of the trial, which, he contended, did not harmonise with the Attorney-General's statements, and replied to the suggestions which had been thrown out as to his dealings with Pigott.

Mr. Parnell, complaining in an indignant tone of what he described as the faint echo of Lord Salisbury's language on the Conservative benches, pointed out that his evidence before the Commission was unchallenged by cross-examination. He contended that Lord Salisbury, as well as the Attorney-General, was bound by that evidence, and he challenged any Conservative member to get up and dispute it.

Sir H. James, in an eloquent defence of the Attorney-General, maintained that, if he had been guilty of any discreditable or dishonourable conduct, the Court would have checked, censured, and condemned it ; and, moreover, if Sir R. Webster had been guilty of such conduct, it would have been the duty of Sir C. Russell to have brought it under the notice of the Benchers of the Inn to which they both belonged. Analysing the charges of Sir W. Harcourt, he contended that the principles he had enunciated with regard to the duty of counsel would be received by derision by the Bar, and, contrasting his action with that of Sir C. Russell, who, he said, had carefully abstained from impugning Sir R. Webster's character, concluded by paying a high tribute to his professional honour.

Mr. Morley : Into this question of professional conduct it is not becoming for me, only nominally a member of that profession, to enter ; but this much I must say, that my hon. and learned friend the member for South Hackney (Sir C. Russell) has authorised me to say that he entirely concurs in the action we are taking. ("Oh, oh, and Opposition cheers, with Ministerial cries of "Where is he ?") This is what he has repeatedly said in Court before the judges. Again and again in Court did my hon. and learned friend complain of the way in which the Attorney-General presented his case, and again and again did he complain of the want of fairness. (Ministerial cries of "No," and Opposition cheers.)

The Solicitor-General discussing seriatim the charges against the Attorney-General, maintained that his acceptance of the *Times'* brief was in no way inconsistent with his professional duty or honour. He personally testified that Government business had in no way been neglected by the Attorney-General while the inquiry had proceeded, and he insisted, with much emphasis, that Sir R. Webster had made a triumphant and conclusive answer to the charges brought against him.

Mr. S. Hill accepted Mr. Parnell's statement that the letters were rank forgeries ; and, after some acrimonious remarks from Mr. T. Healy, the reduction was negatived on a division by 286 to 206, after which the vote on account was agreed to amid cheers.

On the report of the vote on account on Monday (25 ult.), Sir C. Russell, referring to the assertion of the Attorney-General on Friday night, that the letter in which Pigott spoke of the likelihood of his evidence being discredited on cross-examination was handed to him five days before Pigott was examined, read correspondence which had passed between the Attorney-General and himself, and asserted that neither he nor his colleagues, before Pigott's examination or even his flight, had the slightest information given them, direct or indirect, of any letters having been written by Pigott which would discredit the value of his testimony.

The Attorney-General did not believe he had made any mistake, but if he had it was an unimportant point. He had spoken entirely from memory, not having known what charges were to be brought against him, and had described the letter in which Pigott spoke of the likelihood of his evidence being discredited on cross-examination as a letter of Nov. 15, instead of the 11th of that month. The letter of the 15th, however, did, in fact, refer to the incriminating letter of the 11th, and he offered to put in the former, which would have led also to the production of the incriminating letter. It was only because Sir C. Russell elected that no part of the correspondence should be read until Pigott was put into the box that the correspondence was not put in. He believed the letter of the 15th was one of a bundle of correspondence which he had handed to Sir C. Russell, if not five days, at least two before Pigott's examination. On that point Mr. Soames' recollection agreed distinctly with his own, and Sir Charles would probably find the letter in the bundle, if he had not given the bundle back to Mr. Soames. Sir W. Harcourt had charged him with keeping back the letter from the Court. That charge was without the slightest foundation.

Mr. Asquith said that, instead of the letter of Nov. 11 having been produced voluntarily, it was produced in response to a call for the correspondence in the course of cross-examination, and he asserted that neither Sir C. Russell nor himself had the ghost of a glimmering of a notion that there was in existence a letter of Pigott's in which he announced that his own evidence might be discredited.

Sir W. Harcourt, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hall, and Mr. J. Morley continued the debate till the dinner hour, when several Irish members attacked the policy of the Chief Secretary. Mr. W. H. Smith moved the closure, which was carried by 142 to 75, and the vote was confirmed by 143 to 76.

The House then went into Committee on the naval programme of the Government, including the expenditure, of 21,500,000l. during the next five years. Mr. Cremer moved as an amendment that it was inexpedient to authorise this expenditure, and advocated international disarmament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that a mighty England was the best guarantee of peace. Sir E. Reed held that the whole programme could have been carried out by the addition of three-quarters of a million annually to the Estimates. The debate was adjourned.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN THE MATTER ?

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, a well-attended meeting of officers and gentlemen was held in the Westminster Town Hall on Monday afternoon (25th ult.) for the purpose of considering the attitude and objects of the Indian National Congress and its rival, the Indian Patriotic Association.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., M. P., who presided during the early part of the meeting, having opened the proceedings.

Mr. C. W. Whish read an interesting paper, chiefly composed, he explained, in the hope of exciting a beneficial discussion.

THE RESULT OF OUR EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA.

The Indian National Congress (said the lecturer) may perhaps be described as the first embryo attempt on the part of British India to demand a Constitution, and to aspire to representative self-government. Its members, among whom may be found representatives of nearly all the various races and creeds of Hindustan, claim to be considered as forming as Indian National party. These self-elected members of an unauthorised and unrecognised Parliament have already held four meetings, at the most important centres of population in India, and formulated certain definite demands for reform in the administration, among which may be mentioned the following :—An examination for the Indian Civil Service in India itself, the practical abolition of the Arms Act, separation of the Judicial and Executive Services, facilities for the attainment of commissions in the army by natives of India, the permission of native volunteering, and representation through elected members in the councils of the Empire. Among minor matters might be included certain reforms in the administration of the police, the judicial service, and excise. We are now, in short, beginning to see the result of the educational policy which we have deliberately adopted in India. Although the movement we are considering would probably have sprung up spontaneously sooner or later, it seems certain that it would not have taken root as quickly as has been the case, had it not been directed and fostered by European agency.

A SAFEGUARD FROM SEDITION.

Replying to ultra-Conservatism criticism, charging them with having stirred up a dangerous and revolutionary movement from personal motives, the promoters claim, on the contrary, to have diverted into safe channels a phase of popular feeling which was rapidly becoming a source of danger to the Government. Towards the close of Lord Lytton's rule in India, it is alleged that popular feeling against the Government ran so high that a very small matter might have produced internal disturbance. I do not think this view is supported by a very large consensus of opinion, but I am personally aware that there was at the time a very strong feeling against, amongst other matters, the Afghan policy of the Government. A few years later the first so-called National Congress assembled at Bombay. It is claimed for this movement, that while confessedly uniting the malcontents, it has nevertheless directed their efforts along the safe lines of constitutional agaitation. Moderate thinkers, while recognising that there must be defects in the administration of India, as in every other human institution, and that it is a distinct gain to every Government to have its defects pointed out, nevertheless have grave doubts as to whether it can be advisable that this should be done under the peculiar circumstances of India at the present day, on public platforms, and in the public Press.

THE OPINION OF THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition argue that such an appeal to an inflamable population, only too prone to attribute every ill from which they suffer to their rulers cannot quite beregarded with complacency. Some of the methods employed by the reformers for furthering their views appear still more objectionable, in particular the political propagandism affected by the supporters of the Congress, seems to be full of danger. Reflecting on the possible result of an appeal to a half-savage peasantry for their suffrages and support on the basis of a redress of grievances, many well-wishers of India made some attempt to start a counter-movement, long before the Indian Patriotic Association was actually organised. The idea was to take the wind out of the sails of the Congress by inducing all true patriots to conbine together in a body, which should act as a sort of intermeditary between the Government and the people. While all legitimate grievances were to be represented in a temperate manner to the Government, the loyalty of the people was to be stimulated by explaining to them the really benevolent intentions of their rulers. But this idea was too Utopian to take deep root ; it required the co-operation of too many individuals, working with the sole object of the good of their country. The body which has now taken up the opposition to the Congress has profited by two of the most powerful motives of human action, religious feeling and self-interest. The Mohammedans, who originally started the Patriotic Association, detest the Congress for various reasons. Rightly or wrongly, they look upon it as a Hindoo movement, and therefore as primarily directed against themselves. They are Conservatives by nature and national bias, and they therefore oppose all popular movements as such. Again, rightly or wrongly, they regard the British Government as their principal support against Hindoo encroachment, and therefore consider themselves bound to oppose its detractors, at least for the present. Could the new Association see its way to adopting a double role, and while opposing the objectionable methods of the Congressists, at the same time attempt to represent to the Government the real feelings of the governed, it would probably develop into a most invaluable institution. But unless this can be done, there seems reason to doubt its being able successfully to compete with its opponents, armed with their seductive war cry of redress of grievances. But in any case, we may hope for some useful results from the opportunity afforded to the public of hearing both sides of the question. The people of England may gain a clearer idea of the state of popular feeling in India, and of the necessity (if any) for action on the part of the Government.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

As regards the Government, the common opinion seems to be that an attitude of strict neutrality is the only one which it can adopt towards the Congress, and consequently towards the opposition also, for, of course, it would be impossible to allow a differential treatment. If matters are to remain in their present condition it is possible that this may be the proper view. But it must be borne in mind that movements like this have ever a tendency to grow in extent and intensity. If this be the case, it may become incumbent on the Government, in the near future, to take some action. Would it not, then, be better to act at once, while the movement is in its infancy ? In all probability the measures to be adopted would be far less drastic, and would create less excitement than later on, when things have come to a head. And it has to be remembered that doing nothing is interpreted by the people as a distinct policy. It is held to mean an attempt to discredit the agitation by ignoring it ; and, by some, to argue fear and abolute inability to choose any line of action. Now if the policy of inaction is to be abandoned, the Government must, apparently, do none of three things. It must either oppose, encourage, or compromise with a Congress. Neither line of action seems, at first sight, to be worthy of a great Government. But the contigency exists and must be faced. It is, indeed, a matter of very great regret that this movement should have sprung up spontaneously. Had it been set on foot by the Government itself, it would have been wholly different matter.

THE GULF BETWEEN THE RULERS AND THE PEOPLE.

The English Government in India is peculiarly in need of some agency by which it could be brought into touch (to use the common expression) with the people. It is to be feared that far too wide a gulf separates the rulers from the ruled, for the former to be able rightly to understand the feelings, needs, and aspirations of the latter, without some intermediary. Local administrators, prone to self-complacency from national and professional bias, are too apt to view all criticism on their acts as captious or "seditious," and this, in a country like India, ends in shutting the mouths of the best men and throwing the work of criticism into the hands of what may be called a professional opposition, whose utterances are attributed to evil motives and disregarded. The lamentable result of all this may be total ignorance on the part of the Government of the state of popular feeling. If this view is correct, the necessity for some sort of organisation to represent faithfully to those in authority the wishes and needs of the masses, is too obvious to need comment. But, as above stated, it is quite a different thing when the movement has sprung up spontaneously, and it is impossible to conceal the difficulty of the situation. The more one reflects on the subject, the more the conclusion is forced upon one that some sort of compromise is the only possible course. There is much in the Nationalist programme which no Government ought to permit to continue. It is the deliberate opinion of many by no means extreme politicians, that the political propagandism of the Congress must be put a stop to, if a catastrophe is to be averted. Similar views prevail among many as to spread of the sedition by the mushroom crop of vernacular prints which now floods the country. But this is a question of enormous difficulty, and perhaps not so urgent as the other. Again, the Government do not wish to put themselves into the invidious position of refusing to listen to the legitimate demands of the people. Indeed it is impossible for any Government to do so for an indefinite period. Surely the statesman is bound to look far into the future, and not merely to devise a policy, which may suffice for present needs. It seems to follow that these items of the popular demand which are legitimate should be ascertained and conceded. A policy, however, either of opposition or concession is exposed to the objection of giving undue importance to the agitation. It seems, therefore, that whichever way we turn we are confronted by a difficulty, the obvious conclusion being that a compromise is inevitable. The compromise might take the form of a voluntary abandonment, by the Nationalists, of the objectionable items of their programme, in return the concession of such as are reasonable. The policy of compromise might be even continued into the items of demand, which might admit of modification, until they became acceptable to both parties. Take for instance, as an illustration of what is ment, the demand for representation in the Councils of the empire. This appears to be the one item of the Nationalists programme, which admits of being taken up and considered at once. Of course, the demand to represent the people is absolutely inadmissible ; the Government must continue to represent them, and secure themselves a majority to do so. But there seems no reason why the educated classes should not be allowed to represent themselves, so to speak. Anyone who knows India would probably admit that a carefully-thought-out scheme of this sort might be of immense benefit to the country. The present system of nomination fails, because a nominated member can rarely be trusted to give an honest opinion. If, however, the executive had the benefit of native opinion, on the measures before it, delivered through the mouthpiece of representatives responsible to a definite constituency, they would be in a fair way of ascertaining what that constituency really thought. Similar remarks might be made, with reference to other items of popular demand, but we must not linger to consider them now. It is necessary to add a few words as to methods that might be resorted to for introducing the measures suggested. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that nothing should be done, calculated to produce, in India, itself, a notion that the Indian Government is on its trial. It follows, therefore that if evidence has to be taken, it should be in England and not in India, and no expense should be spared in obtaining the best of evidence. It would seem also, that if radical changes have to be introduced into the administration of the country, they should be the outcome of a Parliamentary inquiry, such as has been found necessary from time to time in the history of British India. Indeed, the majority of the questions we are considering would be dealt with adequately by Parliament alone. The possession of its platform by the extremists alone tends to accentuate and exacerbate the view of the Congress. But it can hardly be doubted, that if moderate men would join, sympathise with (where possible), and direct the movement, over eager reformers might be induced to abandon the untenable of their views, and the most objectionable of their methods : at least they could be kept in check. Thus guided, the movement might become a source of support, instead of danger to the Government. Should the efforts of our hypothetical moderate party be crowned with success, the Indian Patriotic Association would become an anarchronism. Should, however, it be impossible to induce the Congress to adopt a more moderate to tone, it would be the duty of every well-wisher of India to enrol himself at one and unhesitatingly in the opposition ranks.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THE BEST INDIA HAS YET HAD.

Whatever may be its faults, the British Government is still the best Government that India has ever had, or is likely to have for a very long time to come. Whatever then may be our views as to the future of the country in the next century, we are all agreed that the maintenance of British supremacy, and that strong executive government which an Oriental people so much needs, is a necessity for the present. But if we allow this agitation to continue, the seeds of future complications may be sown, which will paralyse, in the future, all progress in the country. For we have always to remember that the classes to whom the professional agitator appeals are quite unable to reason, and it may be added that their only idea of progress is plunder. While devouring eagerly the various items of complaint against their rulers, they will wholly fail to follow the arguments by which the enlightened classes, while criticising the Government, recognise at the same time the necessity for its continuance. During a time of profound peace, such as now broods over India, nothing may transpire to warn the superficial observer that mischief is brewing. But if the foreign foe should ever be at the gate with his seductive promises of increased liberty and lightened taxation it is much to be feared that this agitation will have paved the way for those internal complications which he will of course, desire to effect, as an auxiliary movement to his more direct operations. Certain suggestions have been made above, with the object of counteracting the tendencies which seem to be leading to these disastrous results ; but as they are of an extremely general nature it remains to indicate a course of definite action which could be entered on at once by all who wish well to India, wherever they may be. The following considerations appear to lead directly to what we are seeking. One aspect of the question does not seem to have been sufficiently dwelt upon hitherto. It would seem that we have to inquire, not only what the Indian National Congress is, and whether it should be opposed or encouraged, but also what is the state of things that has brought this movement into existence. If it is really the absence of any machinery by which the people could make known their wants and aspirations to their rulers, which has produced all this deplorable agitation, then it seems clearly necessary that some such machinery should be supplied. Though it is impossible to undo the past, measures can be taken to prevent the disturbance of the popular mind by Congresses and Anti-congresses in future. It would seem, therefore, that it is the duty of all who desire to do something for the good of the country to bring the collective intelligence to this task. Or, if they find the matter one of too great difficulty, a far easier direction for their efforts is presented by the programme which the national party have already laid before the public. They can discuss and consider how far the demands of the Congress are just and admissible, and whether they are any other changes in administration not touched upon in the Congress at all, which are necessary in the interests of the people. That moderate men have a distinct role, apart from either Congress or opposition, seems obvious. They cannot support the Congress because they consider their methods dangerous, and many of their views untenable. But on the other hand they cannot unreservedly support the opposition, because although they would move in the direction of reform with extreme caution, they still recognise that some changes are undoubtedly necessary. It therefore seems that all interested in the subject, and willing to expend time and energy in the service of our great dependency, should meet as frequently as possible for the comparison of experience and opinion as to what should be done. Those who are ignorant of local conditions can learn them from others, and therefore want of knowledge of India need debar no one from joining in the work.

WHAT INDIAN OFFICIALS MIGHT DO.

It is in this matter of supplying facts that Indian officials will be most useful ; they

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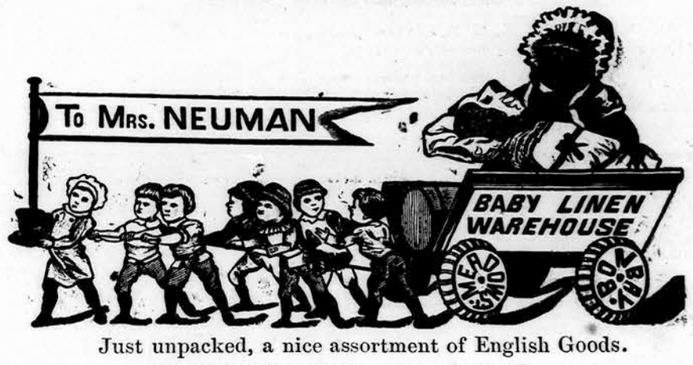

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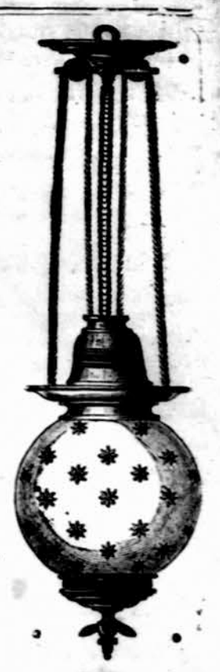
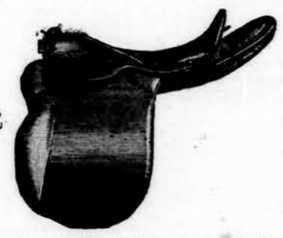


SADDLES FOR  DISTRICT USE.

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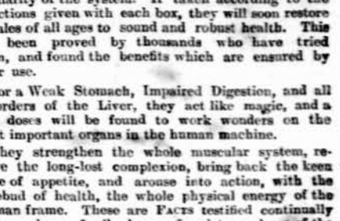

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